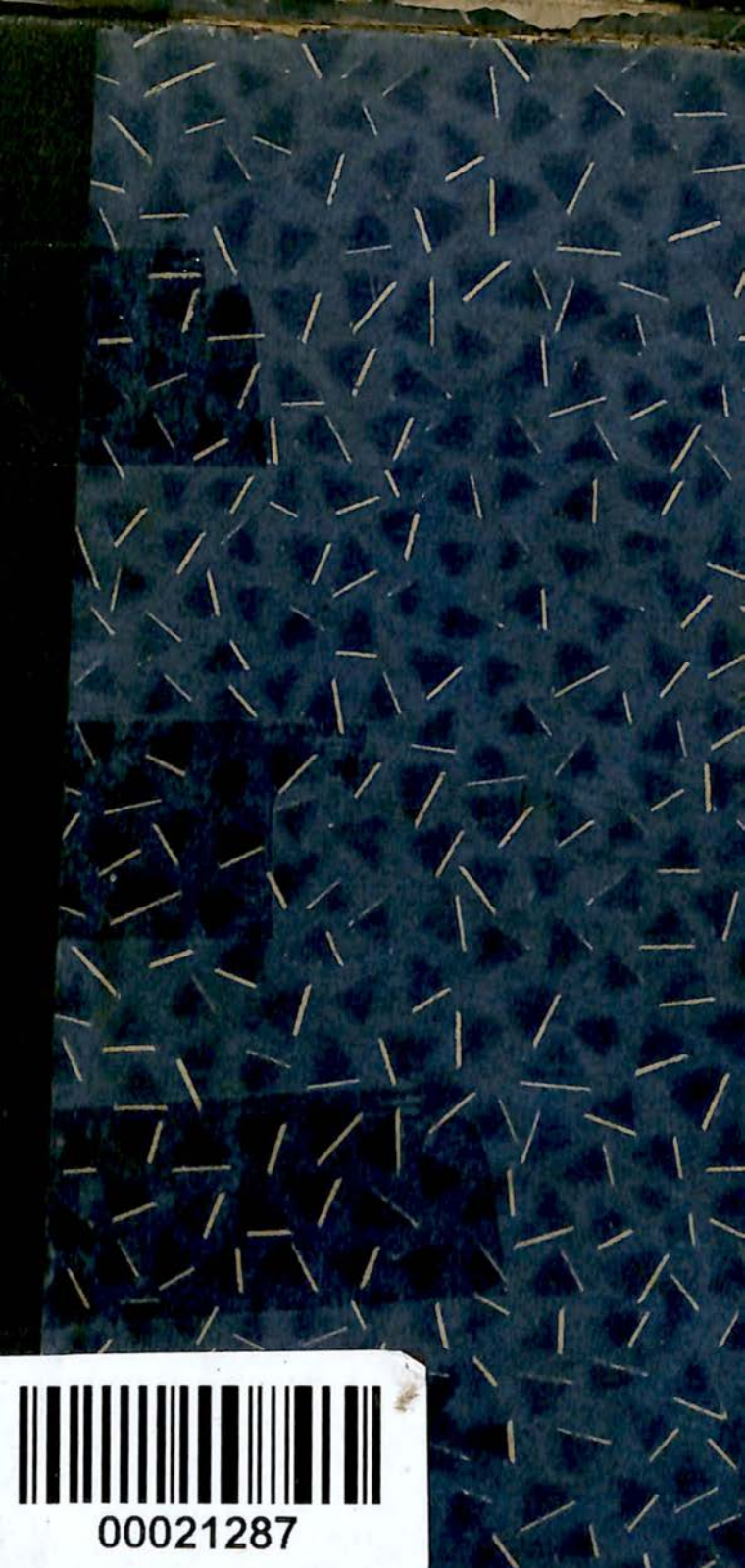
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Military Calendar.

CONTAINING

ERVICES OF EVERY GENERAL OFFICER IN
RITISH ARMY, FROM THE DATE OF THEIR
FIRST COMMISSION.

APPENDIX, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
TIONS OF THE ARMY ON THE EASTERN COAST
OF SPAIN IN 1812-13.

2504

JOHN PHILIPPART, ESQ.

EDITOR OF THE
ROYAL MILITARY PANORAMA:
THOR OF THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGNS
AND 1813: CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY AN
CE: MEMOIRS OF GENERAL MOREAU:
OIRS OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF SWE-
EN: AND OTHER MILITARY WORKS:

te Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield.

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Major Generals.

420. Maj. Gen. John Wood,

Major in the late Liverpool Regiment.

This officer was a Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major in the 20th foot 3d August 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Major in the late Liverpool regiment of foot in 1800; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has been on half-pay of the Liverpool regiment several years; and served on the Staff in the West Indies for a considerable period.

421. Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Saumarez, Kt.

This officer was appointed Captain in the 23rd foot 13th September 1779; Captain 7th foot 13th June 1789; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. He served on the Staff as Inspector of Militia in Guernsey; and is at present on the Staff at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

422. Maj. Gen. Horace Churchill,

Captain Commissary in the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers.

This officer had the rank of Captain in the army the 4th October 1779; was appointed Lieutenant and Captain 1st foot guards 13th November 1782; Lieutenant and Captain 1st horse grenadier guards, 24th September 1787; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General the 4th June 1811. This officer has been on half pay many years; he is at present a Captain Commissary in the corps of Royal Artillery drivers.

423. Maj. Gen. John Jenkinson,

Major in the Late Loyal Sheffield Rangers.

This officer held the rank of Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major in the late Loyal Sheffield regiment of foot 27th August 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has been on half-pay many years.

424. Maj. Gen. Theophilus Lewis,

Colonel Commandant en Second in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, 25th September 1773; 1st Lieutenant 12th November 1776; Captain Lieutenant 27th October 1780; Captain 11th October 1781; and in 1783 placed on half-pay, and continued so till 24th December 1791; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Major in the Royal Marines the 2nd December 1801; and on half-pay from 30th June 1802 to 1st January 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 1st July 1803; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; 2nd Colonel Commandant 10th November 1808; Major

General 4th June 1811; Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines 29th April 1814.

Major General Lewis has served in every quarter of the globe, and he has been in ten general actions at sea. Returning after an absence of three years from America, he was promoted to a Captain Lieutenantcy. He embarked in His Majesty's ship Hero, and sailed for the East Indies in the squadron commanded by Commodore Johnson, (General Medows commanding the land forces) intended to act against the Cape of Good Hope. The ships sailed from Spithead in March 1781, and in April were attacked in Praya Bay St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, by the French squadron commanded by Admiral Souffrein, and before the news of peace of 1783 they had five general engagements with the French fleet. On his return to England this officer found himself on half-pay; in 1793 he embarked and was on board His Majesty's ship the Leviathan, in the fleet commanded by Lord Howe, and was engaged on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st of June 1794; one ship of the enemy was sunk and six taken; he was in His Majesty's ship Sans Pareil in the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, on the 23rd June 1795, when it engaged the French fleet in the Bay; and took three sail of the line. These are the ten general actions above mentioned, in six he was on board the Hero, three in the Leviathan, one in the Sans Pareil; the ships this officer was in were principally engaged.

425.* Maj. Gen. Thomas Dunbar,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 3rd West India Regiment.

This officer was a Captain in the 70th foot 1st February 1781; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major in the 70th foot 2nd September 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel 3rd West India regiment 8th March 1801; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811. He has served in the West Indies for some time, and is at present on the Staff at Tobago.

426. Maj. Gen. Francis Delaval.

This officer had the rank of Major in the army 1st March 1794; was a Captain in the corps of officers unattached receiving full pay 30th June 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

427. Maj. Gen. Richard Williams,

Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 26th August 1778; Captain in the Royal Marines 7th May 1781; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 19th July 1803; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines 15th February 1809; Major General 4th June 1811.

428. Maj. Gen. Campbell Callendar,

Late Captain 88th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 67th foot 5th March 1777; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Captain in the 67th foot 3rd September 1795; Captain in the 88th foot 14th February 1799; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

429. Maj. Gen. Laurence Desborough,

Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 4th February 1777; Captain 10th January 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 21st December 1803; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines 15th February 1809; and Major General 4th June 1811.

430. Maj. Gen. John Mackelcan,

Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

This officer was Practitioner Engineer and 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers 15th March 1780; Captain in the army 12th May 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the Royal Engineers 3rd June 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers 13th July 1805; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

431. Maj. Gen. J. T. Layard,

Lieut. Col. in the 54th Foot.

In June 1772 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 54th foot, which regiment he joined in Ireland in 1773, and in October 1775 was promoted to a Lieutenantcy. He embarked with the regiment at the end of the latter year, and sailed with the troops under Lord Cornwallis for America. He joined the army under the command of Sir William Howe at Staten Island and

after the taking of New York, went with the forces under the command of Sir Henry Clinton to Rhode Island, and was wounded in the attack made by the French under the Comte D'Estaing. He embarked with the flank companies the latter end of 1778 and joined the corps of light infantry under the command of the present General Sir Robert Abercrombie. In December 1779 he obtained leave of absence to return to England, and very soon after his arrival, by the particular desire of the late General Frederick, he went to Norwich on the recruiting service. In the latter end of 1781, the late General Mathew being appointed to the command in the Windward and Leeward Islands, this officer embarked with him as his Aid-de-Camp, and continued on that station, until the reduction of the staff took place at the close of the American war in 1783. In July 1782 he received the rank of Captain. He returned to England in 1782, and continued on leave of absence and the recruiting service till the latter end of 1787, when he obtained a company in the 54th. About September 1787 General Mathew being re-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, Captain Layard was again nominated his Aid-de-Camp; he embarked the latter end of that year for Grenada, and continued on his staff until it was reduced in the year 1792. He returned to England in July and was some time after ordered on the recruiting service. In 1793, on the 54th being ordered to Guernsey, Captain Layard joined the regiment, but went again on the recruiting service for rank, and continued till the spring of 1794. He joined the army under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, encamped near Breda, and continued doing duty with it until the regiment returned to England in 1795. In March 1794 he obtained the rank of Major; in August 1795 he embarked with the regiment for the West Indies, and was on its arrival ordered to St Vincent's; in September 1795 he was appointed to a Majority in the 54th; he continued at St. Vincent's till the enemy was reduced, and the regiment ordered to be drafted and sent home, in 1796, by the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In 1797 being in a very bad state of health, and the regiment ordered to Ireland, Major Layard obtained leave of absence; in January 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and in April following went to Nottingham as Paymaster of that District; in June 1799 he joined his regiment at Roscrea in Ireland, and continued in that country till 1800 when the regiment was ordered to England. In May 1800 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 54th, and embarked with it on the expedition under the command of the

late General Sir James Pulteney, and afterwards joined the army under the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie at Gibraltar; he proceeded with it to Egypt, and was in the engagements of the 13th and 21st March 1801. Being appointed Deputy Quarter Master General in Egypt by Lieutenant General the Earl of Cavan, and afterwards continued in the same appointment, on Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart succeeding to the command, Lieutenant Colonel Layard remained in Egypt till it was evacuated in 1803.

Whilst at Malta on the way to join the 54th then stationed at Gibraltar, at the representation of Mr. Elliott, then his Majesty's Minister at the court of Naples, to the late General Villettes and Sir Alexander John Ball, Lieutenant Colonel Layard was appointed, by them, on a secret and confidential mission to Sicily, and where he continued till 1805; he returned to England in October with Mr. Elliott's dispatches.

He joined the regiment at Bexhill in January 1806, and in January 1807 embarked with it for Jamaica, where he arrived in March following, and continued doing duty in that Island until September 1808, when he was appointed Colonel on the staff of Curaçoa; as Brigadier General on the 25th December, and in conformity to his Majesty's instructions, he succeeded to the appointment of Lieutenant Governor on Sir James Cockburn returning to England. The 25th April 1808 he had the brevet of Colonel, and the rank of Major General 4th June 1811. He at present is serving on the staff at Malta.

432. Maj. Gen. John Skinner,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 16th foot 4th September 1772, and in 1773 joined that corps in West Florida; in December 1775 he was ordered to St. Augustin, East Florida, the light company being detached there. The 25th Nov. 1775 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy. He was present at the siege of Savannah in Georgia October 1779; at the siege of Charlestown in May 1780; at the action of Cowpens 17th January 1781; at the battle of Guilford 15th March 1781; and at several other actions that took place during that war. The 3rd July 1782 he obtained a company; he was on the home service till 1791, when he em-

barked for Nova Scotia, and from thence the following year was ordered to Jamaica. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Major, and in 1795 a Majority in the 16th foot. He was employed against the Maroons in Jamaica with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel during part of the years 1795 and 1796, after which the regiment was drafted and returned home. The 1st January 1798 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, and in 1804 embarked for Barbadoes. He commanded his regiment on the expedition to Surinam in the latter year, and where he remained till October 1807. The 11th April 1805 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 16th foot; 25th April 1808 Colonel in the army, and Brigadier General in the West Indies 25th December in that year. He commanded a brigade in the expedition to Guadaloupe in Feb. 1810, and was present at the capture of St. Martin's in that month. The 4th of June 1811 he had the rank of Major General. This officer continues to serve on the staff of the West Indies.

433. Maj. Gen. James Meredith,

Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 17th March 1778; Captain 4th September 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 21st December 1803; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines 15th February 1809; Major General 4th June 1811.

434. Maj. Gen. Robert Hill Farmar,

Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Marines the 10th January 1776, and 1st Lieutenant the 4th November 1777, during which year he served on board a guard ship at Plymouth. In 1778 he served on the coast of Africa; in 1780

in the West Indies; the 24th July 1782 he was promoted to the rank of Captain Lieutenant. In 1789 and three following years he served in North America. The 17th April 1793 he obtained a company; in 1794 was in America and the West Indies, and on the 1st March of the latter year had the rank of Major in the army; the 1st of January 1798 the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and served in the channel fleet in that year and 1801. The 21st December 1803 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines, and served at Malta and in the Mediterranean during that year; the rank of Colonel in the army the 25th April 1808; second Commandant in the Royal Marines the 15th February 1809, and promoted to the rank of Major General the 4th June 1811.

435. MAJ. GEN. WATKIN TENCH,

Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines.

THIS officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 25th March 1778; Captain 9th September 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 12th March 1804; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Colonel Commandant en second in the Royal Marines 25th July 1809; and Major General the 4th June 1811.

436. MAJ. GEN. JOHN STRATFORD SAUNDERS,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 61st Foot.

THIS officer entered the service in February 1778, having obtained an Ensigncy in the 64th regiment; in December of the year following he purchased his Lieutenantcy in the 90th regiment, and proceeded with it to the West Indies, where he continued two years, when the regiment was ordered home, having out of one thousand men not a sufficient number to complete the establishment of the commissioned officers and drummers, the

rest having fallen by the different attacks of the enemy, the sick effects of the climate, and in the great hurricane which happened in the year 1782, in which latter he had his arm broke, and one of his legs dislocated, with the loss of the whole of his baggage, for which he received no compensation. The regiment during the above period was actively employed against the Islands of Demerara, St. Eustatia, and St. Vincent. At the peace of 1783, he was placed on half pay, without receiving any difference, during which time he was chiefly employed in forming two regiments of volunteers, one raised by his uncle, the late Earl of Aidborough, and the other by and at the sole expence of his brother in law Sir James Tynte, Bart., when Ireland was threatened by an invasion from the French. In the year 1790 he was appointed to the 61st regiment, and proceeded with it to Gibraltar in the year 1793. In the following year, he was sent to recruit in Ireland, on his own and family estates, and his success was so great that it induced government to send him proposals to raise one hundred men for the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he being then a Brevet Major, and to which he agreed, and had a number of them raised, when he received a letter from Gibraltar informing him, that the regiment was proceeding to the West Indies, on actual service, and that His Royal Highness was pleased to express his hopes, that all officers who wished for, or expected his protection, would join; he therefore gave up all views of succeeding to promotion by the recruiting scheme, and (although he had His Majesty's permission, and the Secretary at War's warrant to remain behind), joined the regiment at a considerable expence and proceeded to the West Indies in the year 1794; he remained with the regiment in the Islands of Martinique and St. Lucie, nearly two years, during which time he was present in several engagements with the enemy, particularly those of the Vigie, Gros Islet, Cul de Sac, and town of Carnagie, where the conduct of both officers and men was of such a nature, as to call forth the public thanks of General Stuart, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Vaughan: after a series of danger, hunger, and fatigue, it was thought necessary to withdraw the few remaining officers and men for the defence of Fort George, and the town of Carnagie, (now called Fort Charlotte), where the provisions of the garrison and other stores was deposited; he was ordered on the duty of defending this latter place, and was twice at different periods, attacked by a very superior force, but by the alertness and courage of the officers and men under his command, had

the good fortune to beat them off with considerable loss, by which means not only the store houses were saved from being plundered and burnt, but the garrison of Fort George prevented from being compelled for want of provisions to surrender; for his conduct on the above service, he had the honor of receiving both the personal thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and his thanks in general orders, but the former Sir John Vaughan, unfortunately for him, died too soon after, and his services were not transmitted to His Royal Highness. While he remained in the West Indies, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Owen fell a victim to the ill effects of the climate, Major Carruthers succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, Major Barlow who was next senior in the regiment, declined purchasing the Majority, and he, by his permission and consent, paid the regulation price for it, but an augmentation of field officers being then made to each regiment, Brevet Major Barlow succeeded over his head, without paying any thing, and he was obliged to remain as second Major; he then took the opportunity of representing the matter to His Royal Highness, and the answer received was, that the amount he had paid, could not be refunded, but in consideration of the then present, though unavoidable difficulty of the case, together with his past services as a soldier, His Royal Highness the Duke of York would take the first favorable opportunity of promoting him; however absence on foreign service, and in an unhealthy climate, made it probable that fate would otherwise provide for him, and he again remained forgotten, afflicted both in body and mind; however his constitution enabled him to support a sharp attack of the yellow fever, and to return to England with the regiment in the latter end of the year 1796, previous to which he had the misfortune to find that Major Taylor from another regiment was placed over his head as a Lieutenant Colonel in the 61st.

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment in England, he was ordered, as Superintending Officer, to receive parochial men raised by the different counties, with express injunctions from, and strong hopes held out by the Duke of York, to such officers who conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the civil power and the good of the service; the public testimony transmitted to His Royal Highness on this occasion by Lord William Seymour, as Chairman at the General Quarter Sessions at Devizes, on the 10th January 1797, expressing in the strongest terms the approbation of his and the other magistrates in favor

of him, and the other officers under his command, can clearly demonstrate how they acted, which, with the favorable answer returned by Mr. Windham, in compliance to the Duke of York's directions, afforded them the most agreeable prospects of his future favor. The regiment being again completed was ordered to Guernsey; Lieutenant Colonel Taylor was removed to the 12th regiment, and another Field Officer, Lord Elphinstone, from the 60th regiment, succeeded him, and was soon after appointed to another regiment; he then solicited for the Lieutenant Colonelcy, but was informed it was promised to General Hastings from the half-pay, and who accordingly succeeded to it.

In the year 1798 he obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, still remaining as 2nd Major in the 61st regiment, and proceeded with it, in this capacity, to the Cape of Good Hope. A disturbance breaking out there, a large force was sent into the interior of the country, under the command of Brigadier General Vandeleur, who was soon after so hemmed in by the enemy, that all communication between him and Cape Town would be cut off, had not General Dundas promptly sent a reinforcement to prevent it. Lieutenant Colonel Carruthers was ordered for this expedition; but he reporting himself unwell at the time, Lieutenant Colonel Saunders applied for and obtained the command of it, and at a few hours notice set out with about 300 men, taking a new route, and marching through a desert of the country about 700 miles, and momentarily expecting an attack from the enemy, the Caffres, and other rebellious subjects of the colony. At the expiration of twenty-three days they arrived at the place of destination, where the Landrost resided; and who, despairing of assistance, had resolved to attempt his retreat, as the only means of escaping with his life; but soon after, mostly by conciliatory measures, tranquillity and confidence were restored for many miles round. The troops remained encamped for eleven months, during which time General Dundas having arrived himself, peace was restored, and matters settled to his entire satisfaction. He then gave the command of the detachment, with an additional number of men of different regiments, to Lieutenant Colonel Saunders, together with a considerable sum of money for the expenses of the march; and they returned under his command to Cape Town, with the approbation of the General. Soon after his return from the above service, the regiment embarked on a secret expedition; and, on their arrival at Mocho, it was found their object was to dispossess the French of the strong situations they

held on the coast of Coromandel, and on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt: for this purpose they joined the army from India, under General Baird, at the rendezvous at Cossire, and from thence proceeded through the desert. Having completed the march through the desert, they proceeded down the Nile to Rhoda near Grand Cairo, and from thence by Rosetta to Alexandria, where they joined the army under Lord Hutchinson; the successful termination of whose operations it is unnecessary here to mention.

The regiment, after a period of nearly two years services in Egypt, proceeded to the island of Malta in 1803; and after performing the usual quarantine landed, and formed a part of that garrison. The command of the regiment now devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Saunders (who received his Lieutenant Colonelcy 7th March 1805); in which he continued through the campaign with Sir James Craig to Italy and Sicily, in which island he was left as senior officer, while General Sir John Stewart was in Calabria; this officer was then appointed to the command of Scylla, commanding the streights between Calabria and Messina. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel. From Scylla he accompanied the 61st to Gibraltar; and in the month of June 1809 proceeded to Portugal, and in a separate command joined, by forced marches, Lord Wellington's army, five days previous to the battle of Talavera, where he had the honor of commanding the 61st regiment, which, by his Lordship's orders, was particularly mentioned for its gallantry on that occasion. Being soon after this memorable action attacked by a rheumatic complaint, he obtained leave to return to Lisbon; after that had the honor of being appointed to Lord Wellington's Staff, and from thence proceeded to England, when the rank of Major General was given to him the 4th June 1811.

437. Maj. Gen. Lachlan Maclean,

Quarter Master General in the West Indies.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 81st foot 7th January 1788; he had the rank of Major in the army the 1st March 1794; was appointed Major in the 60th 5th August 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798;

Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811. He has been on the half-pay of the 60th foot a considerable period; but during that time has served on the Staff in the West Indies, where, at present, he is stationed as Quarter Master General.

438. Maj. Gen. George Wilson,

Lieutenant Colonel in the Invalid Battalion of Royal Artillery.

This officer entered the army 18th February 1784 as an Ensign in the 39th foot, in which corps he obtained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, and of Major the 1st September 1795; he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the invalid battalion of Royal Artillery 1st August 1800; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811.

439. Maj. Gen. Samuel Rimmington,

Lieutenant Colonel in the Invalid Battalion of Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 7th July 1779; Captain the 1st December 1782; Major in the army the 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the invalid battalion of Royal Artillery 12th November 1803; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

440. Maj. Gen. David Ballingall,

Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines

31st March 1778; Captain 2d December 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 15th August 1805; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

441. Maj. Gen. D. Shank,

Lieutenant Colonel of the Canadian Fencibles.

The 4th June 1776 this officer was appointed Lieutenant in the Loyalists under the Earl of Dunmore, in Virginia. He was present at the defence of Guyns Island, and other skirmishes; and served as a volunteer in the battle of Long Island on the 27th August 1776. In March 1777 he received a Lieutenantcy in the Queen's Rangers. He was present when General Howe's army moved into New Jersey, and when it embarked for the Chesapeake; he was engaged in the battle of Brandywine 11th September 1777, when out of 21 officers present of that corps, 14 were killed and wounded. Such was the conduct of the regiment, that General Knyphausen, who commanded the column it led that day, desired his Aid-de-Camp, on the field of battle, to inform General Sir William Howe, he had not words sufficient to express the good behaviour of the Rangers. Lieutenant Shank commanded the piquet of the regiment at the battle of Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of October, and had the good fortune to check the column of the rebels that attacked the right of the army, for which he received the thanks of Major Wemyss, at that time commanding the regiment. Soon after this period Major Simcoe obtained the command of the corps, and Lieutenant Shank continued on all occasions to participate in its fatigues, toils, and dangers; and was with the army on its retreat from Philadelphia, and the battle of Monmouth. In October 1778 he succeeded to a Company. He was with the regiment at the siege of Charlestown; he returned to New York with Sir Henry Clinton, and was immediately after engaged in the skirmish at Springfield.

Being selected by Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe, Captain Shank had the honor to be appointed to a troop of dragoons in August 1779; and afterward commanded the cavalry of the Queen's Rangers in the expedition to Virginia, under Generals Arnold,

Philips, and Lord Cornwallis; during which period he was most actively employed, and particularly engaged in a severe action at Spencer's Ordinary, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe: and made many very dangerous patroles during the defence of York Town, in 1781; in one of which, when under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, he was present at the charge on the Duke de Lauzun's cavalry in front of the post of Gloucester, but which was rendered abortive, by the firm and judicious position in which the enemy received it. The surrender of the army took place; Captain Shank returned to New York, and soon after the war being given up, went home. In October 1783 he was placed on half-pay, the corps being disbanded, in which situation, notwithstanding repeated application to be placed on full-pay, he was obliged to remain until the 1st September 1791, when his friend, Colonel Simcoe, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, with leave to raise a small corps of 400 rank and file: Captain Shank was appointed Senior Officer, and left under the patronage of the Marquess of Buckingham to raise the men in England, which having accomplished, this corps had leave to take again the name of Queen's Rangers, were equipped as a light infantry corps, and embarked for Canada in April 1792. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Major.

Major General Simcoe, on his return to Europe, left Major Shank commanding the troops, in Upper Canada, in the summer of 1796. The 1st January 1798 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and in April the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment. He continued in the command of the troops in Upper Canada. In 1799 Lieutenant General Simcoe obtained His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's leave for Lieutenant Colonel Shank to return home, with a view of employing him, in the event of General Simcoe obtaining a command abroad. In this expectation Lieutenant Colonel Shank remained at home, occasionally employed in inspecting Volunteer Corps; when, to his extreme mortification, in 1802, on the peace of Amiens, the Queen's Rangers were unexpectedly reduced, having been on the establishment before the war. In 1803, having offered his service to the Commander-in-Chief, he soon after, 3rd September of that year, received the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel in the Canadian regiment of fencibles, commanded by Colonel Thomas Peter. Government having learned that a spirit of emigration to Canada prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland, authorized Colonel Peter to engage to take the families of such as chose to inlist; about 750 fine

young men were soon assembled at Glasgow; but being ordered to embark for the army depôt, Isle of Wight, a spirit of distrust arose amongst them, that government did not mean to send them to Canada, mutiny ensued, and the corps was ultimately disbanded. About one-half immediately engaged in the 78th, 79th, and other regiments. About twenty non-commissioned officers and drummers were permitted to remain with the corps, and embarked with it for Canada in 1805. On its arrival the prospect of recruiting was very bad; the New Brunswick fencibles having been in the country before, engaged that description of men most likely to enlist, men who had formerly been in the service, it was therefore difficult to make a beginning; but the recruits were mostly young men and Canadians. In 1807 the corps obtained the establishment of 400 rank and file, and in 1809 600 rank and file. The 25th April 1808 this officer received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General 4th June 1811.

442. Maj. Gen. Æneas Shaw.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 39th foot 28th April 1784; Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the Queen's Rangers 1st September 1791; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811. He has been on the half-pay of the Queen's Rangers several years.

443. Maj. Gen. George Dyer,

Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 4th April 1778; Captain 16th January 1783; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines 15th August 1805; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811.

444. Maj. Gen. John James Barlow.

This officer was appointed Ensign (from Cadet Royal Military Academy, Woolwich) in the 5th foot 1st April 1773; in 1774 Ensign in the 61st; in 1775 he was appointed Quarter Master of his regiment; and in 1781 Adjutant. The 18th January 1777 he received a Lieutenantcy; 1st January 1783 the brevet of Captain; 28th December 1784 a Company in the 61st; 1st March 1794 the brevet of Major; 1st September 1795 the Majority of the 61st; 1st January 1798 the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; 9th July 1803 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 61st. The 17th December 1803 he was appointed Deputy Inspector General of the Recruiting Service, and 2nd in command of the army depôt, Isle of Wight; 25th May 1807 Commandant of Hilsea Barracks; 25th April 1808 Colonel by brevet; 4th June 1811 Major General; and 25th June placed on the Home Staff, in which this officer has ever since been employed.

This officer has served constantly with his regiment 31 years. He was on foreign service at Minorca, Gibraltar, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope and Egypt. In 1802, upon the death of Colonel Baron Durler of De Roll's regiment in camp near Alexandria in Egypt, this officer was appointed to the command of the foreign brigade, composed of the regiments of De Roll, Watteville, Dillon, and Chasseurs Britanniques, in which he continued until sent home with Sir John Stuart's dispatches from Malta, on the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces.

He was placed on half-pay as Lieutenant Colonel, upon his appointment to be Deputy Inspector General of the Recruiting Service.

445. Maj. Gen. Christopher Jeaffreson,

Lieutenant Colonel late 4th Garrison Battalion.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 86th foot 4th October 1789; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Captain in the late 125th foot 13th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in

the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel 4th battalion of reserve, or 4th garrison battalion, 9th July 1803; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

This officer has been on half-pay a considerable period.

446. Maj. Gen. William Minet,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 30th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 10th foot 7th October 1778; and Lieutenant in the 96th foot in 1779, from which he exchanged, in 1780, to the 14th. He served with the latter 18 months on board ship, and accompanied it to the relief of Gibraltar; in 1782 to St. Lucie, and from thence to Jamaica. In April 1783 he received a Company in the 30th; he served with this corps in the West Indies till the peace of 1783, and was reduced on half-pay and continued so till June 1785, when he was appointed to the 4th regiment. In 1789 he embarked for North America, and served at Newfoundland as Commandant five years and a half, in the absence of Colonel Elford, having the command of four companies of his regiment; in 1795 he was ordered with his detachment to Halifax, the regiment having gone to Canada, and remained there two years and a half, during which period he received the brevet of Major. In January 1798 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, and in November Major in the 5th foot; he served with that corps the campaign of 1799 in Holland. On Colonel Stevenson proposing to recruit a corps of Blacks for foreign service, this officer was appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy; from which he was removed to the 2nd battalion of the 30th foot 25th September 1804. With the latter corps he served from his appointment and embarked with it for Portugal, from whence it was subsequently ordered to Gibraltar. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General.

447. Maj. Gen. Warren Marmaduke Peacocke,

Late Captain in the 2nd Foot Guards.

Appointed in December 1780 Ensign in the 88th foot; Lieutenant in May 1782; Captain Lieutenant 14th April 1783; in the latter rank he served as a Marine Officer, six months on board the Colossus and one month in Flanders. The 6th November 1793 he exchanged into the 2nd foot guards; and in March 1794 obtained the brevet of Major. The 3rd May 1796 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir G. Nugent on the Staff in Ireland. He continued on the Staff till 1799; and, during the period of his service in Ireland, he was present at the affair at Autum, and at the battle of Ballynahinch, and was thanked in general orders. He embarked for Holland in 1799; but did not arrive till after the evacuation of that country was agreed upon by the British. The 9th May 1800 he succeeded to a Company in the 2nd foot guards. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was present at every affair the guards were engaged in; he commanded the advanced guard of the army, that, on the commencement of the operations to the Westward of Alexandria, compelled the enemy to quit their batteries, under the protection of which their flotilla was drawn up. In October 1805 he embarked in the expedition to Hanover, and returned in February following; in July 1807 he embarked in the expedition for Copenhagen, and returned in November. The 25th April 1808 he obtained the brevet of Colonel, and in December embarked for Portugal; in June 1809 he was appointed by Lord Wellington to command a brigade, and subsequently to the command at Lisbon. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General.

448. Maj. Gen. Sir William Cockburn, Bt.

At a very early age, in 1778, this officer entered the service as Ensign in the 35th foot. He served with that regiment the whole of the American war; was appointed Lieutenant in it in 1779; in 1783 he purchased a Company in the 92d, and at the

peace of that year was reduced on half pay. In 1790 the Mysore war having broke out, this officer exchanged into the 73rd regiment, then in India, and served the whole of that war under General Sir Robert Abercrombie and the Marquess Cornwallis; he was at the siege of Seringapatam, and was ordered by Lord Cornwallis to superintend a branch of the Engineer department. He formed a plan and survey of several miles round Seringapatam, including the different operations of the army prior to, and during, the siege of that important fortress. In 1794 he was appointed Major in the army; in 1798 Lieutenant Colonel. At the peace of Amiens, 1802, he returned to England, and exchanged into the 4th foot. In 1804 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers in Ireland; the 25th April 1808 he had the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th June 1811 was appointed Major General, and placed on the staff of the army in the West Indies. In 1813 he was appointed Inspecting General Officer of the Severn District.

449. Maj. Gen. John Pare,

Captain in the late 96th Foot.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 6th dragoons 5th December 1777; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Captain in the 96th foot 20th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has been on half pay several years.

450. Maj. Gen. Waldegrave Pelham Clay,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 40th Foot.

The 27th May 1777 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 40th, and the 17th April 1779 to a Lieutenantcy. As Ensign and Lieutenant he served in the West Indies and America, and was on board the Sultan man of war in the general

action off Grenada between the English and French fleets, 6th July 1779; he remained in the West Indies till August 1781, when he embarked with the regiment for America. He was at the storming of Fort Griswold by the 40th and 54th regiments 10th September 1781; and next appointed to the light company on detachment to destroy Hyler's gun-boats 10th January 1782, and other desultory services. The 10th June 1783 he succeeded to a company; he served in America till the evacuation of New York in November, and returned to England in 1784. He next embarked as Captain of the light company with the flank battalions on Sir C. Grey's expedition to the West Indies. The 33rd and 40th light companies were selected by Major General T. Dundas to attack the heights above St Pierre's, Martinique, which they carried 17th February 1794, and on the same day repulsed the enemy, who advanced to retake them; he also served at the siege and surrender of Fort Bourbon. The 1st November 1794 he received the brevet of Major, and the 1st September 1795 was appointed to the Majority of the 40th. Major Clay served in the siege of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and in the other affairs of that campaign, and at its conclusion was sent home dangerously ill by General Prescott, but taken prisoner on his passage. In 1796 he embarked for St. Domingo, and in 1797 was appointed Deputy Inspector General of Colonial troops, with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The 1st January 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; the 6th August 1799 Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment, and the 24th August 1802 was placed on half pay. As Lieutenant Colonel he served in the West Indies, in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and in the Mediterranean in 1800 and 1801. In 1803 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting District in Ireland, and in November 1804 removed to one in England. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel, and 4th June 1811 the rank of Major General. He is now serving on the staff at Trinidad in the West Indies.

451. Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Wale,

Late Licutenant Colonel in the 66th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 88th foot in June 1779, and embarked the 25th December following for Jamaica, where he continued till

1781, and in the spring of that year returned, having been promoted in 1780 to a Lieutenantcy in the 97th. In 1782 he sailed with his regiment for the relief of Minorca, but which had surrendered before they arrived at Gibraltar. He served at the latter place till the conclusion of the war, and was engaged in its defence at the time of the attack made by the enemy's combined fleets and armies. In 1783 he received a company in the 12th, and in 1786 a company in the 46th, from which he was appointed Captain in an independent company; Major by brevet 1st January 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 1st January 1798; and Captain in the 20th foot in 1799. He served in the campaign of the latter year in Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th September, and 2d and 6th October. The 16th January 1800 he received a Majority in the 85th; 9th October following a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 67th; and in the spring of 1801 took the command of his regiment in Jamaica, and returned at the close of that year. In 1805 he accompanied his regiment to the East Indies, and having returned to England on account of ill health, he exchanged into the 66th, 16th June 1808. The 25th April 1808 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; in March 1809 Brigadier General on the staff of the Windward Islands. He commanded the reserve of the army under Lieutenant General Sir G. Beckwith at Guadaloupe, and with his brigade stormed the heights of Matauba, the 3rd February 1810, and was wounded. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General, and is serving at present on the staff of the West Indies. He is a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath.

452. Maj. Gen. John Le Couteur.

This officer was appointed Captain Lieutenant, and Captain in the 100th foot 12th July 1783; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Captain in the 11th foot 2d September 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. This officer served as Inspector of Militia in Jersey; and on the staff in Jamaica, where he is at present. He has been on half pay a considerable period.

453. Maj. Gen. Trevor Hull,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 62d Foot.

Appointed Ensign 79th foot 15th October 1778, which regiment he joined immediately, and embarked with it for Jamaica in May following; he was appointed Lieutenant 8th June 1780 in the 79th; and Captain in the 99th 25th July 1783. He continued in Jamaica until the 99th was ordered home to be reduced in 1784; the 31st May 1787 he was appointed to the 62d, and in May 1790 embarked for Halifax, and proceeded from thence to Jamaica. The 1st March 1794 he received the rank of Major by brevet; and the 1st Sept. 1795 a Majority in the 62d. He continued to serve in Jamaica, and was there during the Maroon insurrection. He obtained the local rank of Colonel, and the command of the party that took the old and new Maroon towns, and defeated the brigands in the action which led to their surrender to General Walpole, and was thanked for his services in General Orders. On his passage to Europe in July 1797 he was taken prisoner, and remained in close confinement till October 1798. The 1st January 1798 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, and the 6th September following he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 62d. In August 1806 he embarked for the Mediterranean and served in the expedition to Egypt under Lieutenant General Fraser, and on the evacuation returned to Sicily. The 25th April 1808 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; and the 4th June 1811 Major General. This officer is at present serving on the staff at Jamaica.

454. Maj. Gen. James Kemmis,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 40th Foot.

This officer was a Captain in the 40th foot 31st March 1790; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the 40th foot

1st August 1804; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

This officer served in America; in Holland and Flanders in 1794 and 5; in St. Domingo in 1797 and 8; in the expedition to Holland in 1799; up the Mediterranean in 1800 and until the conclusion of the peace. He served also five campaigns in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, from the first landing in Portugal. When commanding in Elvas he marched by order through the Sierra Morena to Seville with the 40th regiment, the first British troops that ever entered that city. He was present in all the engagements whilst in the Peninsula, excepting the expedition to Oporto, at which period he was in Seville. He is at present serving on the staff at Tullamore.

455. Maj. Gen. Robert Burne,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 36th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 36th foot 13th January 1777; Captain 7th May 1784; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the 36th foot 13th November 1799; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

Major General Burne served in India under the Marquess Cornwallis, Generals Medows and Floyd. He was present at the capture of Pondicherry, by the army under Major General Sir John Braithwaite. He served also at Walcheren, at Buenos Ayres, and in the Peninsula, under Sir John Moore, and Lord Wellington. He was present at the battles of Vimiera and Coruna, and subsequently commanded a brigade until the close of the campaign of 1812 in Spain, when he returned to England, and was placed on the home staff at Litchfield. He is Governor of Carlisle.

456. MAJ. GEN. SIR JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR,

Lieutenant Colonel 19th Light Dragoons.

APPOINTED Ensign 5th foot in December 1781; Lieutenant 67th in 1783; and Lieutenant in 9th foot in 1788. As Lieutenant this officer served in the West Indies.. The 9th March 1792 he succeeded to a Company in the 9th, from which he was removed to the 8th foot in October of that year, and the 1st March 1794 appointed to a Majority in the latter corps. From April 1794, to December 1795, he was employed on the Continent, and present in several of the principal actions which took place during that period. The 1st January 1798 he succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 8th. From August 1796, to October 1802, he was employed at the Cape; and from October 1802, to July 1806, in the East Indies. He served the campaigns of 1803-4 and 5, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th light dragoons, with local rank of Colonel, and commanding a brigade of cavalry, under the late Lord Lake, in India. At the battle of Laswary, on the 1st November 1803, his brigade turned the enemy's left flank, charged, and took 2000 prisoners, besides cutting many to pieces; for which he received his Lordship's thanks. In November 1804 he again received his Lordship's thanks for the cavalry affair at Futtz-Ghur, where the Maratta Chief, Holkar, was surprised and defeated. On the 2d March 1805 the late Major General Smyth, with the cavalry of the Bengal army, attacked the Maratta Chief, Ameer Khan, at Afzul Ghur; the two brigades were formed in two lines; the 1st line consisting of the brigade composed of the 24th and 25th light dragoons, and a regiment of Bengal cavalry, was repulsed: the second line, consisting of the brigade composed of the 8th light dragoons, and 3d and 5th Bengal cavalry, under this officer's command, passed through the first, and defeated the enemy with great loss; the squadron of the 8th light dragoons, commanded by Captain Deane, retaking the artillery which was in possession of the enemy.

After the conclusion of the war in India, he returned to Europe, in 1806, and in 1811 was placed on the staff of the army in the Peninsula as a Major General. He commanded a brigade

of the light division of infantry, and was wounded leading the division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, the 19th January 1812, after the late Major General Crawfurd had received a mortal wound: this wound prevented Major General Vandeleur from being present at the siege of Badajos, which soon followed. He was present with the light division at the battles of Salamanca, and Vittoria; a few days before the latter, his brigade was so fortunate as to intercept a French division, and to cut off one of its brigades, taking 300 prisoners, and forcing the remainder to disperse in the mountains.

In July 1813 he was appointed to command a brigade of light dragoons, attached to the column under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards under Lord Niddry, and participated in all the operations of that column. At the close of the war, he was directed by the Duke of Wellington to conduct one of the divisions of the British cavalry and artillery from Bordeaux to Calais; and on the 24th September 1813 was appointed to the staff of the army in Flanders. The 16th April 1807 he was removed from the 8th foot to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 19th dragoons; the 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Colonel; and Major General the 4th June 1811. He is a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath.

457. Maj. Gen. Charles Pye,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 3d dragoons 31st December 1782; Lieutenant 9th April 1786; Captain 24th August 1792; Major 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 1st January 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811.

458. Maj. Gen. Sir William Aylett, Kt.

This officer entered the army the 17th May 1783 as a Cornet in the 15th light dragoons; in which he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy, and a Company. The 1st March 1794 to a Majority

in the same regiment. The 1st January 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and the 14th May 1804 he exchanged from the 15th light dragoons to the 19th foot; and from which he was placed on the half-pay of the 6th garrison battalion. The 25th April 1808 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and that of Major General the 4th June 1811.

This officer served the campaigns in Flanders; and received the order of Maria Theresa for his share in the operations of his regiment at the relief of the Emperor of Austria. He is now serving on the staff in Ireland.

459. Maj. Gen. John Rigby Fletcher,

Late Major in the 6th Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 6th Dragoons 27th April 1787; Lieutenant 21st October 1791; Captain 24th February 1793; Major 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel 1st February 1808; Major General 4th June 1811. From the 3d November 1794, to the 30th December 1795, this officer served on the Continent under the Duke of York.

460. Maj. Gen. Robert Browne,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th Light Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 56th foot the 1st September 1784; Lieutenant in 1790; and Captain 31st March 1798. With the latter rank he served in the Mediterranean. The 1st March 1794 he received a Majority in the 12th dragoons, and served in Italy and Corsica. The 30th November 1796 he received the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in Portugal, where he served four years. The 1st January 1798 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the army; and the 30th August 1799 Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th dragoons. In 1800 he embarked the regiment for Egypt, and commanded it and all the dismounted cavalry on the landing, and in the battles of the 13th and 21st March. He commanded the brigade of cavalry in

the expedition up the Nile, consisting of the 12th dragoons, detachments of the 11th and 26th dragoons, with the light-horse artillery, and took several detachments of the enemy; also the convoy in the desert, consisting of 500 camels, with detachments of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and dromedary corps: he was also present at Rhamanie and Cairo. He was appointed by General Baird to succeed Colonel Montresor as Commandant of Rosetta. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; he embarked and proceeded with his regiment in the expedition to the Scheldt; and the 4th June 1811 was appointed Major General. He has since served on the staff at Plymouth.

461. Maj. Gen. Hugh Mackay Gordon,

Colonel of the York Chasseurs.

This officer served as a volunteer, and attached to Sir W. Howe's head quarters, in 1775 and 1776: and was present in the actions of the 22nd and 27th August of the latter year, the landing at New York, &c. He was appointed Ensign in the 71st foot 11th March 1777; he accompanied Sir W. Howe's army up the Chesapeake, and was present in the battle of Brandywine and at the evacuation of Philadelphia. The 27th April 1778 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 16th foot; he sailed from New York to the West Indies, and joined his regiment in Pensacola in January 1779, and remained there till May 1780, when he was sent through the Indian country to the Commander-in-Chief to solicit a reinforcement. In January 1781 he returned to Pensacola and was taken prisoner, in May following, whilst acting as Aid-De-Camp to General Campbell. On being exchanged he joined General Campbell at New York, and was present at the evacuation in 1783; he then accompanied the General to Halifax, and continued as Aid-De-Camp to that officer till 1787, when he joined his regiment in Ireland. The 31st May 1788 he obtained a Company in the 16th; and in 1792 embarked for Halifax, where he remained till May following, when he sailed with the regiment to the West Indies, and there continued till 1794. On his return to England he was appointed Aid-De-Camp to General Sir W. Pitt; in June 1795 he sailed on a secret expedition,

and was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; he next proceeded with General Sir A. Clarke to the East Indies, and arrived at Madras in 1796; 3rd May, in the latter year, he received the brevet of Major. In 1797 he was appointed Quarter Master General at Bengal, and was in the field with the army during all its operations. The 18th January 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; 20th June 1799 a Majority in the 16th; in 1801 he returned to England; and in 1802 retired on half-pay. In 1803 Lieutenant Colonel Gordon was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to Lieutenant General Sir James Craig, then commanding the Eastern District; and in 1805 Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland; Colonel by brevet 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811; and Colonel of the York Chasseurs 2nd May 1814. Major General Gordon is at present serving on the Staff at Madeira.

462. Maj. Gen. Alexander John Goldie,

Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoon Guards.

In February 1787 this officer was appointed Cornet in the 5th dragoons, from which he was removed to the 18th; 11th May 1791 Lieutenant in the 5th Dragoons; Captain 30th April 1794; Major 1st January 1797; and Lieutenant Colonel 17th February 1798 in the same corps. He was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland; and the 8th April 1799 was removed from the 5th dragoons to the 6th dragoon guards; the 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the rank of Major General 4th June 1811.

463. Maj. Gen. Robert Ballard Long,

Lieutenant Colonel in 15th Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 1st dragoon guards 4th May 1791; and Lieutenant 25th February 1793. In June of the latter year he embarked with his regiment for Flanders, and at the opening of

the campaign of 1794 was appointed Major of brigade to the forces; he continued to serve on the staff of the army till his return to England in February 1796; he was present at the several actions and sieges, (that of Valenciennes excepted), which occurred in the Netherlands and Holland. On his return from the continent he was continued in the first instance upon the home staff as Major of brigade, but resigned that situation on being appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir W. Pitt, commanding the South West District. The 10th October 1794 he had been promoted to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 26th July 1797 a Majority in the late York Rangers; and the 8th March 1798 a Lieutenant Colonelcy in Hompesch's mounted rifle men. He served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. The 18th May 1800 he was removed to the command of the York hussars, and which was disbanded at the peace in 1802. The 3rd December 1803 he was appointed to the 2d dragoon guards, from which he was removed to the 16th light dragoons in August 1805, and the 12th December following to the 15th light dragoons. The 25th April 1808 he had the brevet of Colonel; and in November of that year embarked with the cavalry for Spain, being appointed to serve on the staff in the army under Sir J. Moore, but did not join till the action at Coruna 15th January 1809, at which he was present. He next served in the expedition to Walcheren and was present at the investment and siege of Flushing. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General. This officer served with his regiment in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington.

464. Maj. Gen. Sir Roger Hall Sheaffe, Bart.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 49th Foot.

The 1st May 1778 this officer received an Ensigncy, and the 27th December 1780 a Lieutenantcy in the 5th foot. He served in Ireland from January 1781 to May 1787, in Canada from July 1787 to September 1797. He was employed under the orders of Lord Dorchester and with instructions from Lieutenant Governor Simcoe on a public mission in 1794 to protest against certain settlements made by the Americans on the south shore of Lake Ontario. The 5th May 1795 he obtained his company in the 5th foot; the 13th December 1797 a

Majority in the 81st foot; and the 22d March 1798 a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 49th. He served in Holland from August to November 1799, and in the Baltic from March to July 1801, and in Canada from September 1802 to October 1811. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel, and the 4th June 1811 the rank of Major General. He again served in Canada from 29th July 1812 to November 1813; he commanded in the Upper Province and administered its government from October 1812 to June 1813. He was appointed to the staff in Great Britain the 25th March 1814, but the appointment was recalled and deferred in consequence of the change of affairs in Europe.

465. Maj. Gen. John Hughes,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 60th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 33rd foot 1st September 1779; Lieutenant in the 33rd foot 11th October 1781; Supernumerary Major in the 2d Life Guards 6th June 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th foot the 5th April 1798; Colonel in the army the 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

He served seven years as Ensign and Lieutenant in the East Indies, but returning in 1787 in ill health, he entered the Life Guards where he served ten years, and then exchanged into the 2d battalion 60th, and served with that corps as Major and Lieutenant Colonel nearly three years in America. A complaint contracted in warm climates obliging him to return home, he was under the necessity of exchanging to half pay.

466. Maj. Gen. Alexander Duff.

Appointed Ensign in the 66th in May 1793, and served at Gibraltar from August in that year until January 1794; when he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in Captain Powers' Independent company; and in January 1794 to a company in the 88th. He served in Flanders until the return of the army in 1795; in

March 1794 he was promoted to a Majority in the 88th; and in April 1798 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. He sailed in the latter year for the East Indies, and served there, until ordered with the expedition under Sir David Baird to Egypt, where he served till the peace in 1802. In 1806 he embarked for South America, and in the attack upon Buenos Ayres, commanded the centre column. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; and embarked with the force destined for Spain under Major General Sherbrooke, and on being put back by contrary winds, he applied to be placed for a time on half-pay, on account of family circumstances that required his attention. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General.

467. Maj. Gen. George Airey,

Lieutenant Colonel 8th Foot, and Quarter Master General in Ireland.

The 6th December 1779, this officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 91st foot. He joined that corps two months prior to its establishment, and in January 1780 sailed with it to the West Indies; he served a year at St. Lucie, and returned home in ill health a short time previous to the regiment being drafted. The 6th July 1781 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 91st; from which he exchanged into the 48th the 2nd January 1782; and in January 1788 sailed with the latter to the West Indies. The 19th November 1788 he purchased a company in his regiment, and went home on leave in 1790; in 1792 he joined again. On the expedition under Sir C. Grey coming out, the 48th was drafted, and this officer volunteered his services; he was employed in the succeeding campaign, and commanded the light company of the 65th regiment, in the 3rd battalion of light infantry; on the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined his regiment at Plymouth, October 1794. In December he re-embarked for the West Indies with his regiment; but, from sickness, it was with several others re-landed; he was next appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late Lieutenant General Tonyn, and remained with that officer till his regiment was ordered on foreign service; he sailed with it in the winter of 1795 to the West Indies, and served there as Assistant Adjutant General. The 1st May 1796 he received the Majority of the 68th, and returned to England;

and the 4th May 1798 (by purchase) the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 8th foot. The same year he went out with his regiment to Minorca, and from thence proceeded with the army under Sir R lph Abercrombie to Cadiz and to Malta; he was then again sent to Minorca, as Deputy Quarter Master General under the late General Fox, and afterwards to the Isle of Elba as Commandant of the British troops serving in Porto Ferrajo, while that place was besieged by the French, and retained possession till the peace; when he rejoined General Fox as Deputy Quarter Master General, and remained with that officer until his return to England. He was next appointed to the Staff in Ireland under General Fox, and afterwards accompanied him to Gibraltar as Military Secretary; from the latter place he went with the General to Sicily, where, (with the exception of going to Egypt with the late Lieutenant General Fraser) he served till 1813, as Deputy Adjutant General. The 25th April 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and the command of a brigade under Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, in addition to his Staff duty. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General; and in 1813 he was appointed Quarter Master General in Ireland.

This officer was never on half-pay.

468. Maj. Gen. Rufane Shaw Donkin,

Quarter Master General in Sicily.

Appointed 21st March 1778 Ensign in the 44th; Lieutenant 9th September 1779; and Captain 31st May 1793. In November of the latter year this officer went to the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey; he was at the taking of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie; the siege of Fort Bourbon, and the French attack on and loss of Guadaloupe in 1794. During these events he served a part of the period as Brigade Major, and a few months in 1795 as Aid-de-Camp to General Musgrave, then on the Home Staff; the 1st September, in the latter year, he was appointed Major in the 44th. He accompanied Sir R. Abercrombie to the West Indies, and was at the taking of St. Lucie in 1796; in 1798 he was in the expedition to Ostend, and at the action on the Sand Hills he was wounded and taken prisoner. The 24th May 1798 he succeeded to a

Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 11th foot, with which he again went to the West Indies in 1799; he returned in 1800, and went back a fourth time in 1801, and remained three years. In May 1805 he was appointed Permanent Assistant Quarter Master General, and was employed on the expedition to and siege of Copenhagen. The 24th April 1808 he was appointed Colonel by brevet, and in July went to Portugal as Deputy Quarter Master General; where he remained in that situation till April 1809. At the passage of the Douro Colonel Donkin commanded a brigade, and also at the attack of the rear-guard of the enemy at Salamonda, at the battle of Talavera, and in the retreat on Portugal in December 1809. Soon after the latter event, Colonel Donkin was appointed Quarter Master General in the Mediterranean, where he still continues. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General.

469. Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, K. C. B.

Late Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 3rd foot guards 20th October 1784; Lieutenant and Captain 25th April 1792; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 28th May 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. He served in Flanders and in Spain and Portugal; and is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

470. Maj. Gen. George Cooke,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

Appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards 20th October 1784; and Lieutenant and Captain 30th May 1792. In March 1794 he joined the flank battalion of guards in Flanders, and in June was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Hulse; he was present when the combined army took the field, and attacked the French posts in April; and in the actions of the 17th and 18th May, and in the affair at Boxtel 15th September. He

continued Aid-de-Camp to the Major General till 1795, when he joined the brigade of guards at Darley Camp, and then became Aid-de-Camp to Major General Stevens. The 4th June 1798 he was appointed Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment; and in August 1799 went with it to Holland. He was present in the action at the Zype, 10th September, and in the battle of the 19th, when he was severely wounded. In 1803 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the North West District, where he continued till the spring of 1805. In 1806 he went to Sicily, and came home in December 1807; in July 1809 was employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, and returned sick in September. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th June 1811 the rank of Major General. In 1814 he was appointed to the Staff in Holland, where he is serving at present.

471. Maj. Gen. Thomas Joseph Backhouse,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 47th Foot.

This officer was a Captain in the 47th foot 30th June 1788; Major in the army 3rd May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the 47th foot 6th June 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Major General 4th June 1811.

472. Maj. Gen. John Wilson,

Colonel of the 4th Ceylon Regiment.

Appointed Ensign in the 48th foot 25th January 1782; Lieutenant 19th November 1788; Captain in the 55th 25th August 1794; Major in General Skerret's regiment 15th September 1795; Major in the 7th West India regiment 30th November 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the 8th West India regiment 15th August 1798; 5th battalion of reserve 9th July 1803; 21st regiment 1st August 1804; and 5th garrison battalion in February 1805. In all the above ranks this officer served in the West Indies; he was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon as Lieutenant; he took the island of Rattan from the Spaniards,

whilst holding the rank of Major; and served under Sir T. Trigge, against the Swedish, Danish, and French islands. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was placed on the Staff as Deputy Quarter Master General in Ceylon. He was appointed Major General 4th June 1811. The 8th March 1810 this officer received the Colonelcy of the 4th Ceylon regiment.

473. Maj. Gen. William Eden,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 84th Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 46th foot 26th August 1786; Lieutenant 31st May 1790. He served fifteen months at Gibraltar, and one year as Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quarter Master General with the army in Flanders. The 3rd June 1795 he was promoted to a Captain Lieutenantcy in the 55th, and appointed to serve on the Staff as Brigade Major at East-bourne. In 1795 he also succeeded to a Company in the 55th, and the 16th December of that year to a Majority in the 79th. He embarked for the West Indies in October 1795, and returned in August 1797. The 25th December of the latter year he was appointed Assistant Quarter Master General in England; Lieutenant Colonel 78th foot 15th August 1798; and removed to the 84th 11th December 1806. The 15th February 1807 he sailed for India, and was appointed, 20th June following, to act as Quarter Master General at Madras. In 1809 he marched with the army into the Seik country. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General. This officer since served on the Home Staff.

474. Maj. Gen. Francis Gerard, Viscount Lake,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards the 26th April 1793; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 1st foot guards 22d August 1798; Colonel in the army 25th April 1808; Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th foot 10th May 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. His Lordship served in Flanders under His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

475. Maj. Gen Sir George Townshend Walker, K.C.B.

Colonel of the Regiment De Meuron.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 95th, March 4th 1782; Lieutenant March 13th 1783; Lieutenant 71st, June 22d 1783; Lieutenant 36th, March 15th 1784; and Lieutenant in the 35th, July 25th 1787. The 10th March 1784 he sailed for India; and in 1785 was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the King's troops; and in February 1786, employed as principal in that department, with a considerable force under Major General Cosby, in a campaign against the refractory Poligars in the Madina, or Tinivally country; and in 1787 he returned to England. In May 1788 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable General Bruce, then on the staff in Ireland. The 13th March 1789 he was appointed Captain Lieutenant in the 16th foot; and the 4th May 1791 he succeeded to a Company in the 60th. In 1793 he went as a volunteer, with recruits to the army in Flanders. He was in the action of the 10th May, near Tournay; and subsequently was employed by the Duke of York in several important negociations; and afterwards appointed Inspector of Foreign Corps, and employed in the Black Forest and Switzerland, in the levy of the Baron de Roll's corps. From thence he was sent forward, by order of Mr. Secretary Dundas, to negociate a passage for that and other corps of a similar description, with the Princes of Italy; and on their final embarkation at Civita Vecchia, returned to England, in August 1796. The 28th August 1796 he had succeeded to a Majority in the 60th; and in March 1797 was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Frazer, whom he joined in Portugal, and was from thence promoted as British Aid-de-Camp to the Prince de Waldeck, Commander-in-Chief of the United British and Portuguese army; but having been obliged to return home in the following winter, from ill health, he was, in February 1798, appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the recruiting district in Manchester, where he remained till March 1799. The 6th September 1798 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 50th; and in October 1799 went to Holland to undertake the situation of Military Commissioner to the Russian army, with which he was employed until its re-

turn home in October 1800, and afterwards with its accompts till he sailed to join his regiment in the Mediterranean, in Aug. 1801. In May 1802 he returned with the 50th to Ireland, and was with it at Belfast during the insurrection. He was next employed in the expedition to Copenhagen, and afterwards, on 29th December 1807, on a secret expedition under Lieutenant General Spencer, which, after a march through Sicily and landing at St. Mary's near Cadiz, terminated in a junction with Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, and disembarked in Portugal. The 25th September 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; he was in the action of Vimiera, 21st August 1808. The 50th having been chosen by the Commander-in-Chief for the advance guard, and, by the pressure of the moment left unsupported by any other corps, Colonel Walker had the good fortune, when attacked by a solid column of upwards of 5000 men under General Loison, to turn his flank by an echellon of the right wing of the regiment, and charging, put the enemy completely to the route, with the loss of 1000 killed, and 300 in prisoners. In October following, the 50th being ordered to remain in Portugal on account of its deficiency in equipments, Colonel Walker returned to England, and as soon as a communication was open with Spain, he was sent with dispatches from Lord Castlereagh to Sir John Moore, but did not arrive off Coruna till two days after the action at that place, with the intelligence of which, and dispatches, he proceeded to Sir J. Craddock, at Lisbon, and afterwards returned to England. He was next employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, in the command of a brigade as a Colonel on the staff, and also as one of the Commissioners for deciding on revenue and prize property. The 4th June 1811 this officer was appointed Major General; he served on the staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and received the thanks of his Lordship in different general orders, and likewise the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and other honorable testimonials for his conduct. He was severely wounded in the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo January 1812. He was appointed Colonel of the regiment de Meuron 24th October 1812. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

476. Maj. Gen. Richard Stovin,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 17th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 17th foot, the 16th June 1780; and Lieutenant in May 1782; he was received on half-pay the 24th June 1783, and purchased from half-pay into the 19th in January 1784; and the 8th October 1788, succeeded to a Company. In November 1793 he sailed with the flank companies of his regiment from Ireland; was at the taking of the Island of Martinique in 1794, and at the siege of Fort Bourbon in that island, from the middle of February to the 23rd of March; at the taking of St. Lucie, where he received the public and personal thanks of Sir Charles Grey, for his conduct in storming the redoubts around Morne Fortunée; and also at the taking of Guadaloupe. He served in Guadaloupe from 4th June to 7th October 1794, when the island was attacked by the French. He commanded the left wing of the army composed of the light battalion, 39th, 43rd, 56th, and part of the 36th regiments, and a detachment of marines, and defeated the enemy in a desperate attack they made on the British lines at Beville Camp; Brigadier General Graham, and Major Forbes of the 34th, who commanded the right wing of the army, in advancing with it to support Captain Stovin, the former was wounded and the latter killed. In consequence of Captain Stovin being a prisoner from October 1794 to March 1796, in the West Indies with Victor Hughes, he was deprived of the opportunity of pushing himself forward in the army, when too many who were his juniors in the army, and many who only at that time entered the service, got rank over him. The 3rd of May 1796 he received the brevet of Major; and the 21st of September 1796 a Majority in the 17th foot; he served on the Staff with General Prescott in Canada, in 1796 and 1797. In 1798 he took the command of the regiment in St. Domingo, he was present at the evacuation of that island, and arrived with the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment in England, in Jan. 1799. The 6th Sept. 1799, he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment; in July and August 1799, he received volunteers from the militia, and formed them into two battalions. In August he embarked in the expedition for Holland, and was in the action of the 10th September, when the enemy made a desperate attack on our

lines, and in the action of the 19th, when the 19th suffered severely; in March 1800 he embarked for the Mediterranean, and returned at the peace in 1802. In July 1804 he embarked for the East Indies, he was present at the siege of Gonowee in November and December 1807; the 25th April 1808 he had the brevet of Colonel; he held at different periods considerable commands in the East Indies, both as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; commanded, and was appointed to drill, brigades; the 4th of June 1811 he received the rank of Major°General. He has subsequently served on the Staff in Canada, where he s stationed at present.

477. Maj. Gen. Kenneth Mackenzie.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 33rd foot the 26th August 1767; Lieutenant in the 33rd foot the 27th February 1771; Captain in the 37th foot the 26th October 1775; Major in the 90th foot the 13th May 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 19th October 1798; Lieutenant Colonel of the 52nd foot 24th February 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th April 1808; Major General the 4th June 1811. He served in Portugal with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1796; and is at present on the staff in Flanders. He has been on half pay a considerable period.

478. Maj. Gen. Sir John Dalrymple, Bt.

Late Captain in 3d Foot Guards.

The 28th February 1790 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 40th; the 30th April 1792 Lieutenant; the 26th April 1793 Captain in the 19th foot, and on the 28th of the latter month he exchanged into the 3d guards. In 1794 he went to Flanders, and served on the Continent till the return of the British in 1795. The 6th December 1798 he succeeded to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In October 1805 he accompanied the expedition to Hanover; in July 1807 he went to Zealand, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen.

The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Major General 4th June 1811. In 1814 this officer served for a short time on the staff in Scotland.

479. Maj. Gen. Francis John Wilder,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 35th Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 16th foot in April, Lieutenant in an Independent company in June, Captain in the 106th in August, and Major in the 106th, 18th September 1794. In April 1798 Major in the 88th; 31st December 1798 Lieutenant Colonel in the Banffshire Fencibles; and 10th April 1801 Lieutenant Colonel 35th foot. As Lieutenant Colonel this officer served in Gibraltar with the Banffshire Fencibles, and with the 35th in Malta, Naples, and Sicily. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel, and served with that rank also in Malta and Sicily. The 4th June 1811 he was appointed Major General. He has subsequently served on the staff at Ipswich.

480. Maj. Gen. The Hon. George De Grey,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Major in the 25th dragoons the 25th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st dragoons the 6th June 1799; Colonel in the army and Aid-de-Camp to the King the 25th April 1808; and Major General the 4th June 1811.

He served in India four years, from 1796 to 1800; he was appointed in 1810 to command a heavy brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 3rd dragoon guards and the 4th dragoons, in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington. He had the honor to be thanked by his Lordship in General Orders for his conduct on various occasions. In the action of the 25th March 1811, preceding the capitulation of Campo Maior, and in that of Usagre on the 26th May following, Colonel de Grey's brigade was particularly distinguished.

481. Maj. Gen. Samuel Hawker,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 14th Light Dragoons.

This officer commenced his military career in the month of May 1779 as a Cornet in the 16th regiment of light dragoons; he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the same regiment, after serving with it during the riots in London, in the year 1781; he succeeded to a company in the year 1792, and in 1793 embarked for the continent with the Duke of York's army. During the first campaign he was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, on duty with the supporting body of cavalry in the storming of that fortress, and in every attack (with the exception of the affair of Lincelles): he likewise was present in each action and at the repeated attacks under the walls of Dunkirk. Upon the opening of the second campaign, in 1794, he commanded the 16th light dragoons in a general battle in an attack of the allied army, upon the whole of the enemy's posts and entrenched works in the neighbourhood of Landrecy, and upon that occasion received the personal commands of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, during the action, to attach himself to two squadrons of the Esterhazy hussars, and attack the left of the enemy's position on the heights of Vaux; which was executed in a charge upon a nine-gun battery, with the success of taking every piece of artillery, together with defeating the whole of the enemy's troops supporting the battery; for such success he had the honor of receiving the approbation of His Royal Highness, delivered to him in the most flattering terms by his Colonel, the Earl of Harcourt; and likewise that of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, delivered to him by Major Lepert, Commanding Officer of the Esterhazy hussars. He commanded the same regiment in the memorable battle of Cateau, and in the battle of the 10th of May of the same year, on the plains of Seyzoins, (where he was severely wounded:) he served in the campaign of 1795, and was present in the actions of Boxtel and Oudenroode, and in various other actions and attacks of that period; he served in the severe winter in Holland of the same year, and after the campaign of 1796 in the North of Germany, he embarked in the river Elbe and sailed for England. He was appointed to the rank of Major on

the 6th of April 1797; and to that of Lieutenant Colonel in 1799; when he received the command of the Sussex regiment of Fencibles, and in which he continued until the reduction of that corps. Having had the good fortune to recover the latter regiment from its lost state of discipline, His Majesty was pleased to honor him with the most flattering marks of his approbation, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland, and many General officers; and at the same time (1801) personally appointing him to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 14th light dragoons, on account, as His Majesty was pleased to express himself, of that regiment being in equally as reduced a state of discipline, as the Sussex regiment when Lieutenant Colonel Hawker was appointed to the command of it. He embarked with the regiment in 1808 for the Peninsula, and during his services of that year, and the three following campaigns in that country, he was present with few exceptions in every action, and every affair that occurred; he was wounded at the battle of Talavera at the conclusion of the action, and on which occasion he was rewarded with the honor of a medal. In the defeat of the enemy from the lines of Torres Vedras, and his entire expulsion from the kingdom of Portugal, this officer was second in command of the cavalry; and was placed at the head of a brigade of the 1st royal dragoons, the 14th light dragoons, and occasionally of the 16th light dragoons, during which time he was present (in advance) in every action, and every skirmish. In 1811 on receiving the rank of Major General (the 4th of June,) he was unavoidably obliged to return to England. In November 1811 he was honored by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent appointing him to the Staff at Woodbridge; but on the breaking out of the disturbances in Nottinghamshire, in January 1812, he was ordered to take the command in that county, where he continued a year and half; and on quiet being effectually restored in that part, he resumed his command at Woodbridge, where he continued until the great reduction of the Staff removed him in September 1814.

482. Maj. Gen. W. Raymond,

Colonel of the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Appointed Ensign in the 33d foot the 28th of August 1775; and the 31st of December following embarked for America. He served in the expedition against Charlestown; and was present at the attack upon Sullivan's Island in June 1776; at the actions of Brooklyn, Long Island, White Plains, and the taking the works on York Island, which led to the surrender of that city. The 25th of December 1776 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy; he served with that corps in the campaigns of 1777 and 8, in New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and Monmouth. The 23d of May 1779 he received a Company in the 22d foot; and served with it during the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina, in that year; and in Virginia in 1780 and 1781. He was at the siege and capture of Charlestown, at the action of Jamestown, and at the siege and surrender of York Town. In 1792 he exchanged to half-pay, and in 1798 returned to full-pay in the 60th foot. In 1795 and 1796, whilst on half pay, he was employed as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, and as Brigade Major General to the Eastern district. In 1798 he received a Majority in the 89th foot; and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, and Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, where he served during the rebellion, and was present at the surrender of the French and rebel army, under General Humbert. The 28th March 1801 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 46th regiment, and on the reduction of the 2d battalion of that corps, he was placed on half-pay. The 25th of August 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 1st of January 1812 that of Major General. The 19th November 1812 he was appointed Colonel of the 13th Veteran battalion.

483. Maj. Gen. Terence O'Loghlin,

Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel in the 1st Life Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 45th foot in 1782; and subsequently removed to the 27th. In 1789 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy in the latter corps; in 1792 he was removed to the 1st life guards, and in 1793 to the 7th light dragoons. With the latter corps he served in Flanders in 1794, and was wounded at the battle of the 10th of May, near Tournay. In 1795 he was appointed to a Troop in the 7th dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp to Major General Egerton, now Lord Bridgwater, on the staff in Ireland, and in the Eastern district in England; in 1799 to a Majority in the 14th dragoons. In 1801 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and the 1st September 1808 the rank of Colonel, and a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 1st Life Guards. He obtained the rank of Major General 1st January 1812.

This officer commanded the brigade of Life Guards during the short period they were employed in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington.

484. Maj. Gen. Flower M. Sproule,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery 21st July 1779; Captain the 24th May 1790; Major in the army the 26th January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 13th September 1803; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 16th December 1808; and Major General the 1st of January 1812.

485. Maj. Gen. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.

Colonel 7th Battalion 60th, and Lieutenant Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

This officer was appointed in April 1779 to an Ensigncy in the 71st, from which he was removed to the 34th, and in June 1790 to the 3d guards. He served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders; was present at the affair of St. Amand, battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack of Lincelles, investment of Dunkirk, and attack of Lannoy. In January 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain, and in April returned to England. He rejoined the army in Flanders in the summer of the same year, and was in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Alex. Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army; in the summer he sailed on the expedition intended for Quiberon, and in the autumn on that for the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, but returned in February 1796 on account of ill health. In 1797 and 1798 he served as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Campbell on the staff in England and Ireland. The 5th of August 1799 he obtained a Company in the 3rd guards, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel: he was employed on the staff of the Quarter-Master-General's department in the expedition to Holland, and wounded in the action near the Helder. In Autumn 1800 he sailed for the Mediterranean; was appointed to the Quarter-Master-General's department, and sent upon a mission to Jafa. In 1801 he was employed in the expedition to Egypt, and present on the landing; in the battles of the 13th and 21st March; in the expedition against Rosetta; at the affair of Rhamanie: and at the investments of Cairo, and Alexandria. In 1802 he was appointed Adjutant General in the West Indies; in 1803 Assistant Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guards; in 1804 Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Ireland; in 1805 he served in the expedition to Hanover, under Lieutenant General Don, and afterwards under Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart. In 1806 he returned to his staff situation in Ireland; in 1807 was placed at the head of the

Quarter-Master-General's department, in the expedition to Stralsund, and afterwards to Copenhagen; in the spring of 1808 as Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Sweden under Lieutenant General Sir John Moore; in autumn of that year as Quarter-Master-General in Portugal. He was present at the battle of Vimiera, the affairs at Lugo and Villa Franca, and battle of Coruna. The 9th March 1809 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Quarter-Master-General in Portugal and Spain under Lord Wellington. He was present in the affairs on the advance to Oporto, passage of the Douro, battle of Talavera, and in the subsequent operations till the termination of hostilities in 1814, when he was appointed Quarter-Master-General in Ireland, and in December of that year Quarter-Master-General in America. The 1st January 1812 he received the rank of Major General; the 9th August 1813 was appointed Colonel of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, and subsequently Lieutenant Governor of Edinburgh Castle. Sir George Murray was lately appointed on the staff of the army in Canada with the local rank of Lieutenant General. He is a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath.

486. Maj. Gen. Sir James Kempt, K.C.B.

Col. Com. 8th Bat. 60th, and Lieut. Gov. of Fort William.

Appointed Ensign 101st foot 31st March 1783; Lieutenant 18th August 1784, and placed on half pay at the reduction of the regiment in the same year; Captain 113th foot 30th May 1794, which regiment he assisted in raising and served with in Ireland; Major 113th 17th May 1794; and in June 1796 Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting Service in Scotland, in which situation he served till February 1799, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then commanding the forces in that country. He accompanied Sir Ralph in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel 28th August 1799, being the bearer of that officer's dispatches from the Helder; he was present at all the actions in Holland, except that of the 10th September, when he was absent in England. After the campaign he returned with Sir Ralph to Scotland, and in June 1800 accompanied him to the Mediterranean, as Military Secretary

and Aid-de-Camp, and served with him until his death. He served in the same situation with his successor, Lord Hutchinson, and was present at all the battles in Egypt, and at the capture of Cairo and Alexandria. In April 1803 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir David Dundas and to a Majority in the 66th the 9th of July following, and the 23rd of the same month to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 81st foot. In 1805 he embarked with his regiment at Plymouth, and went out to the Mediterranean under the late General Sir James Craig. In the expedition to Naples he commanded a battalion of Light Infantry, and in 1806 returned with the army to Sicily. In 1806 he also went to Calabria and commanded the light brigade in the battle of Maida. In November 1807 he returned to England, upon being appointed Quarter Master General to the forces in North America. The 8th March 1809 he received the rank of Colonel and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; the 4th November 1811 he received the local rank of Major General in Spain and Portugal, and served in that Peninsula under Lord Wellington. The 1st Jan. 1812 he was appointed Maj. Gen. in the army, and the 4th November 1813, Colonel Commandant in the 60th foot. This officer is Lieutenant Governor of Fort William. He has subsequently served on the staff in America. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

487. Maj. Gen. William Borthwick,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery 12th November 1779; Captain the 24th March 1791; Major in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery 20th July 1806; Colonel, in the Royal Artillery the 30th April 1809; and Major General 1st January 1812.

488. Maj. Gen. Charles N. Cookson,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed a Gentleman Cadet in the Royal Artillery the 2d March 1772; 2d Lieutenant the 25th December 1777; and 1st Lieutenant the 3d December 1779. From 1783 to 1785 he served under General Elliot at Gibraltar. In the latter year he embarked for Jamaica, and remained there and at St. Domingo till his promotion to the rank of Major the 12th September 1803. The 24th March 1791 he had obtained the rank of Captain Lieutenant, and that of Captain the 31st October 1794. The 20th February 1804 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Artillery; and Colonel the 20th June 1809. He received the rank of Major General in the army the 1st of January 1812.

489. Maj. Gen. William Johnston,

Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers 30th October 1775; 1st Lieutenant 1st January 1783; Captain 22d May 1790; Major in the army the 26th of January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers 13th July 1802; Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 24th June 1809; and Major General the 1st Jan. 1812. He is serving on the staff in Barbadoes.

490. Maj. Gen. John Burton,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 19th January 1780; Captain the 24th March 1791; Ma

jor in the army the 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery 20th July 1804; Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 4th September 1809; and Major General the 1st of January 1812.

491. MAJ. GEN. J. H. C. DE BERNEWITZ,

Late Lieut. Col. in the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps (Inf.)

THIS officer was appointed Colonel in the British service the 24th of September 1809; Lieutenant Colonel in the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps the 14th February 1811; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington.

492. MAJ. GEN. SIR WILHELM DE DORNBERG, K. C. B.

Colonel Commandant of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps (Hussars.)

THIS officer was appointed Colonel in the British service, and Colonel Commandant of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' corps of Hussars the 25th September 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington; and is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

493. MAJ. GEN. HARRY CHESTER,

Late Captain in the 2nd Foot Guards.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 2d foot guards the 25th April 1793; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel the 18th January 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th Oc-

tober 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He served in Flanders, and in Spain and Portugal.

494. Maj. Gen. Evan Lloyd,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 17th Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 17th Dragoons the 25th November 1780; he received the rank of Lieutenant, Captain and Major in the same corps, the latter dated the 1st September 1795; and Lieutenant Colonel the 11th February 1799; of Colonel in the army the 25th October 1809; and of Major General the 1st January 1812.

495. Maj. Gen. Matthew Sharpe,

Major in the late 28th Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Major in the 28th Dragoons the 27th February 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 5th August 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th October 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He has been on half pay as Major in the 28th Dragoons many years.

496. Maj. Gen. John Lindsey.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 55th foot the 28th April 1782; Major in the 55th foot the 1st September 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 6th August 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th October 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He is serving on the staff at Dominica. He has been on half pay many years.

497. MAJ. GEN. DAVID LATIMER TINLING WIDDRINGTON.

THIS officer was appointed Ensign in the 12th foot the 11th April 1782; Major in the army the 14th April 1793; Captain in the 17th foot the 29th June 1793; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 6th August 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th October 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He is serving on the staff at Gibraltar; and has been on half pay a considerable period.

498. MAJ. GEN. RICHARD BLUNT,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 3rd Foot.

THIS officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 3rd foot the 31st of January 1787, and joined his regiment in that year in Jamaica and was there employed until March 1790; the 23rd February 1791 he received a Lieutenantcy; and the 11th July 1793 a company. He served in Lord Moira's expedition and in the Flanders campaigns of 1794 and 1795. In the latter year he sailed to the West Indies under Sir R. Abercrombie, and remained there actively employed till 1802 when he returned to England. In May 1796 he succeeded to the Majority of his regiment, and the 23d August 1799 to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. He has since served in Hanover and Madeira, Portugal and Spain. The 28th of October 1809 he received the rank of Colonel; and the 1st January 1812 that of Major General.

499. MAJ. GEN. HENRY BAYLY,

Late Captain in the 2d Foot Guards.

IN 1782 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 85th foot. From 1783 to 1790 he was on the half pay of that regiment;

he then exchanged into the Coldstream guards, and in April 1793 embarked for Flanders; he joined the first battalion at Tournay and obtained his Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain the 28th August of that year, when he was ordered to England. As Ensign he was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and at the affair at Lincelles, where he was wounded. In 1799 he embarked for Holland and was present in the action on the day Sir Ralph Abercrombie landed at the Helder, and in that of the 10th September. The 5th September 1799 he obtained his company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and shortly after returned to England. The 25th October 1809 he received the brevet of Colonel, and that of Major General the 1st January 1812. Major General Bayly served on the staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington.

500. Maj. Gen. Francis Slater Rebow,

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel 1st Life Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 60th foot in 1788; Lieutenant in 1790 and Captain in 1792. He served in the West Indies in each of the above ranks, and commanded the grenadiers of his corps at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe; at the latter place he was severely wounded through both his thighs. The 20th February 1796 he succeeded to a Majority in the 60th, which he exchanged into the 2d life guards the 16th February 1797; and was appointed Major and Lieutenant Colonel the 25th September 1799; and the 20th August 1807 was appointed Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel 1st life guards. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 1st January 1812. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington.

501. Maj. Gen. George Stracey Smyth,

Major in the late 3rd Garrison Battalion.

Appointed Ensign in the 25th foot the 18th August 1780; subsequently Lieutenant in an independent company, from which he was removed to Elford's corps, and afterwards to the 7th foot. He served as Lieutenant at Gibraltar 1 year; in America and West Indies 5 years and 7 months. He was at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe under Sir C. Grey. He was promoted to a company in the 38th, 16th November 1794, from which he was removed to the 7th foot, 17th April 1795. He served on the staff in North America 5 years. The 6th September 1798 he was appointed to a Majority in the 83rd foot; the 9th May 1805 removed to the 3rd garrison battalion. The 1st October 1799 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; of Colonel the 25th October 1809; and of Major General the 1st January 1812. He has subsequently served on the staff at New Brunswick, and where he is now stationed.

502. Maj. Gen. William Guard,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 45th Foot.

This officer was appointed Captain in the 45th foot 4th September 1795; subsequently Major, and Lieutenant Colonel 3rd October 1799; Colonel in the army the 25th October 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812.

503. Maj. Gen. The Hon. Sir E. M. Pakenham, G. C. B.

Colonel of the 6th West India Regiment.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 33rd light dragoons 6th September 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the 64th

foot 17th October 1799; Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th foot 5th May 1804; Colonel in the army 25th October 1809; Major General the 1st January 1812; Colonel of the 6th West India regiment the 21st May 1813. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, and was subsequently appointed commander of the forces on particular service in America. He is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

504. Maj. Gen. Sir T. R. Dyer, Bt.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal York Rangers.

Appointed Lieutenant in the 7th foot 28th June 1783; Captain Lieutenant in May 1791; and Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st guards in 1793. He served the campaigns in Flanders; in 1797 was appointed Major by brevet; in 1799 served in the expedition to the Helder, as Assistant Adjutant General; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in the guards, 25th October 1799; and in 1800 and 1801, served in Egypt. In June 1808 Sir Thomas was sent on a military mission to Spain, where he remained with the army of the Insurgents under General Cuesta, and returned to England in July; he was sent on another mission to Spain in September following, and returned in December; when he was appointed Assistant Quarter Master General to the Home department, in which situation he continued some time; Sir Thomas was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the York Rangers 31st March 1808; Colonel by brevet 25th October 1809; and Major General 1st January 1812.

505. Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 25th Light Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 3rd horse carabineers 28th April 1783; and Lieutenant in the 20th light dragoons in July 1792. In the latter rank he served in the West Indies; he was in action in St. Domingo, under Major, now General Spencer; and was thanked by Lieutenant Colonel Whitelocke, Commander-in-Chief. The 2nd January 1794 he was promoted

to a troop, and with the rank of Captain continued to serve in St. Domingo, in the situations of Aid-de-Camp, Brigade Major, and Adjutant General; he was engaged in several actions, and received the thanks of Generals Simcoe and Whyte. The latter speaking of this officer as Adjutant General, observed that "whatever service he employed him on, he was confident of the success of the enterprise, and every particular object he confided to his execution." The 25th December 1796 he was promoted to a Majority in his regiment; during the evacuation of St. Domingo, he negociated with General Toussaint upon the subject of giving up the Southern Districts from the Cape to Jeromie. The 21st November 1799, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th light dragoons; and continued to serve in the West Indies: he was thanked by the Governor and House of Assembly on leaving Jamaica, and presented with a sword; the 7th May 1805 he exchanged to the 19th light dragoons, then in India. In June 1805 he undertook an overland journey, and visited the head quarters of the Russian and Austrian armies; he afterwards proceeded through Moldavia down the Danube, and across the Euxine to Constantinople; from thence to Bagdad, Bussorah, Bombay, and Madras. Shortly after his arrival at the latter place, he was appointed to the command at Arcot, where he had only been a few days, when the massacre at Vellore took place. Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie stormed Vellore, and received a severe contusion; his conduct on that occasion, which suppressed the mutiny, received the highest praise from the Commander-in-Chief; he was subsequently appointed Inspector of Cavalry in India. The 16th April 1807 he was removed to the 8th dragoons; he commanded the cavalry in the campaign against the Seiks, between Jumera and Stittlege; the 5th January 1809 he was appointed to the 25th light dragoons, and soon after the command of the whole of the troops in the Mysore division devolved on this officer. The 25th October 1809 he received the brevet of Colonel; he next served in the expedition to Java under Lieutenant General Sir S. Auchmuty, and commanded the first division of the army, and on the 20th August 1811, he commanded the principal attack in the storming of the fortified lines of Cornelis, defended by 280 pieces of cannon of large calibre, and by which the enemy's whole army consisting of above 13000 men were destroyed; Colonel Gillespie was thanked in public orders, and on the surrender of Java and all its dependencies, appointed to command the forces left for the protection of those acquisitions. In March 1812 he sailed from Batavia in command of an ex-

pedition to act against the Sultaun of Palimbang; the enemy's batteries situated on the river 40 miles up the country, defending the passage to the capital, and commanding 102 guns, were captured, and the enemy's troops taken by surprise; the Sultaun removed his valuables into several haunts in the interior of the country and fled, leaving Palimbang exposed to all the horrors of anarchy, plunder, and devastation: Colonel Gillespie, on receiving intelligence to this effect, proceeded with a small party of grenadiers, leaving the remainder of the armament to follow, and at a late hour in the evening landed in the face of a very large armed multitude, entered the fort, took post at the palace, and secured possession of the fort and batteries, on which were mounted 242 pieces of cannon, all ready primed and loaded.

We have been favored with the following extract from a memoir now in the press of the conquest of Java, &c., by an officer on the Staff, and which from its interest warrants insertion in this work.

"To paint the scene before us in its proper colors, or attempt to describe the dreadful horrors which it was calculated to excite would be a difficult task; fabulous romance never recorded any thing half so hideous, as what was here presented in reality to our view; nor will the undaunted act which gained us possession of the fort, palace, and all its batteries, scarcely be credited! undismayed in the face of large bodies of armed men, Colonel Gillespie boldly stept on shore (eight o'clock at night,) and with his canoe companions and the seven grenadiers, marched with a firm step through a multitude of Arabs and the treacherous Malays, whose cruel aspect and missile weapons steeped in poison might have alarmed any other men. Huge battlements with heavy gates leading from one area to another received our heroes, and presented to them the frightful spectacle of pavements covered with human blood; the massy gates closed on our rear, and the blood-stained court-yards through which we were conducted, appeared as if it were the passage to the slaughter.

"A Malay who had pressed through the crowd, approached the Colonel and was walking by his side, when a large double-edged knife was secretly put into his hands by another Malay; it was a dark stormy night, a ray of lightning at the instant when the fellow was pushing it up in his long loose sleeve to conceal it, discovered the weapon; the Colonel's eye caught the glimpse: he instantly turned round and had the fellow seized, regardless of the armed crowd, thus fortunately

frustrating by his firmness the assassin's sinister designs; the weapon was found as described, but the fellow contrived to steal away in the crowd and escaped.

"Arrived at the palace a scene of devastation and still greater horror presented itself. The perpetration of murder had here been succeeded by rapine. The palace was completely ransacked. The scarlet pavements and floors drenched in human gore, were wofully pourtrayed to our sight by the glare of the surrounding conflagration, and the vivid forked lightning in the midst of loud peals of thunder struck the mind with awe. The devouring flames still spreading around, notwithstanding the heavy torrent of rain which poured down, but could not keep the conflagration under, had now reached the outer buildings of the palace and threatened the place of our abode. The crackling of bamboos resembling the discharge of musquetry, the tumbling in of burning roofs with horrid crash, the near approach of the flames, situated as we were in the midst of an immense hostile multitude and assassins, altogether gave to our situation a most appalling aspect. Our little band consisting only of 17 British grenadiers, with the officers naval and military before mentioned (these were Capt. Bowen and Lieut. Monday of the R. N. and Major Butler D. A. G., Major Thorn D. Q. M. G., Capt. Mears Malay Interpreter, and Lieut. Forrest Grenadiers 59th) and a few seamen belonging to the Phœnix's gig and barge, had to secure possession of the fort and provide for our safety by the most determined resolution, should we be attacked before reinforcements arrived. Having carefully reconnoitred by the light of torches the interior of the palace court, and ordered all the entrances except one to be shut and barricadoed, Colonel Gillespie stationed the grenadiers in the principal entrance, and the strictest guard was kept up. Soon after midnight we had the satisfaction of hailing the welcome arrival of Major Trench with about 60 men of the 89th regiment. The remaining part of the ordered advance under Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod joined our little garrison early next morning. Thus an act of unexampled fortitude and daring enterprize, conceived with judgment and executed with resolute intrepidity, obtained us possession of the fort and batteries defended by 242 pieces of cannon, without losing a man; a position which without this successful surprise, could not have been carried under any other circumstances of attack, without the loss of many lives and hazarding altogether our little armament. The rapidity of the movement, and the

sudden and unexpected arrival of the few British at that late hour in the evening, struck such an astonishing panic amongst the foe, as to cause the immediate dispersion of the Sultan's adherents who fled in confusion; thereby timely preventing their barbarous intent from being carried into execution, and relieving the town from the miseries with which it was threatened, of plunder and destruction. An Armenian, the supercargo of a large Chinese junk laying at Palimbang, gave a melancholy recital of the impending woe that threatened them, and which would have burst on them that night, had the British not arrived; the junk with all on board (upwards of 1,000 souls) had been marked as the first victims of their cruel rage.

"Thus, in occasional states of revolving events, it may often happen that the mind seizes on the genuine aspect of things, by vivid glimpses of thought, which enables the firm and resolute to atchieve what no effort could have commanded. Of all pleasing reflections, that of having saved the lives of many thousand innocent people by nobly risking his own, is the most gratifying to a generous mind; and the heartfelt satisfaction inseparable from great and noble deeds, which, under Divine Providence, have been crowned with such triumph in the cause of humanity, constitute the victor's best reward."

The 1st January 1812 this officer was appointed Major General in the army; he is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

506. Maj. Gen. Henry Conran,

Lieutenant Colonel in the Royals.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 49th foot in the year 1780; to a Lieutenantcy in 1782; and to a company in 1785. In 1790 he exchanged into the 52d regiment, and embarked for the East Indies. He served under Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo Saib in 1791 and 1792, and at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793. He was appointed Major by brevet in 1795, and served with that rank at the reduction of Ceylon. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 52d foot in 1799, and in 1800 embarked for the coast of France; he served at Ferrol,

Gibraltar and Cadiz. In 1804 he embarked for the West Indies with the 2d battalion of the 52d foot, now numbered the 96th. He was removed to the Royals the 7th of May 1807, returned to England and embarked immediately for the East Indies, where he served a considerable period. The 25th of October 1809 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 1st of January 1812.

507. Maj. Gen. Joseph Baird,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 83rd Foot.

This officer commenced his military services the 13th September 1782 as a 2d Lieutenant in the 21st foot, he was reduced on half pay in Edinburgh castle after the American war in 1783, where he remained doing duty until exchanged on full pay in the same regiment, and embarked with it in 1789 for America, where he remained three years, when he returned to England for the purpose of purchasing a company and which he effected. In 1793 he served in the campaign in Flanders; he was at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and acted as Brigade Major to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with whom he was present at the battle of Lannoy. In October 1794, at the action before Nimeguen, he was taken prisoner, and remained such nine months, when he was exchanged. The 1st September 1795 he received the Majority of his regiment, and in 1796 went out to Gibraltar, where he remained nearly three years, and then returned to England. After six months absence he again joined the 37th at Gibraltar, and came home on being appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 62d, the 25th November 1799. He served in command of the latter regiment during the rebellion in Ireland and until reduced on half pay in 1802. The 17th March 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 83d, and in 1805 sailed with it in the expedition under Sir David Baird to the Cape of Good Hope. He commanded a brigade on the landing, and in the action of Blueberg, the 8th January 1806; he was sent with the dispatches to England on the capture of that colony, returned by the first opportunity, and remained at the Cape two years in command of a brigade. He came to England in May 1808; the 25th October 1809 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 1st January 1812 that

of Major General. Major General Baird has since returned to the Cape, where he is now second in command.

508. Maj. Gen. Sir William Henry Pringle, K. C. B.

Colonel of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 111th foot the 19th of September 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 5th of December 1799; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d foot guards the 17th of September 1802; Colonel in the army the 25th of October 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington. The 12th of May 1814 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

509. Maj. Gen. James Hare,

Lieutenant Colonel 22d Light Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Ensign 2d foot in 1791 and joined the regiment at Gibraltar; he returned to England in 1792; and obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 10th dragoons in 1793. He went out to the West Indies the same year and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief Sir C. Grey, with whom he returned to England in 1794. In 1795 he obtained a troop in his regiment and was subsequently appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the 19th March 1796 he was promoted to a Majority in the 12th dragoons, and shortly after joined that regiment in Portugal. In 1798 he was appointed to accompany Sir Thomas Trigge to the West Indies and ordered home for that purpose; and at the beginning of 1799 to accompany Brigadier General Maitland to the Mediterranean. The 5th December 1799 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 28th dragoons, and which was reduced at the peace in 1802; in 1804 he was

appointed Inspecting Field Officer of cavalry in the South West District, and 22d August 1805 placed on full pay of the 22d dragoons. In 1806 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Bedford, and in 1806 sailed to join his regiment in India. In 1807 he commanded at Nundydroog; in 1808 the cavalry at Arcot; in July 1809 the centre division of the coast army; and about the same time the command of a camp formed at the Mount near Madras for a particular service; and in October 1809 the cavalry assembled for field service in Berar. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Colonel; and that of Major General the 1st of January 1812. This officer continues to serve in India and is on the staff at Madras.

510. Maj. Gen. Oliver Thomas Jones,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 18th Light Dragoons.

This officer was Captain in the 16th light dragoons 17th July 1794; Major in the 20th light dragoons 22d November 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the 18th light dragoons 29th January 1801; Colonel in the army the 25th October 1809; and Major General the 1st January 1812. He subsequently served on the staff at Weymouth.

511. Maj. Gen. Philip K. Skinner,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 56th Foot.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 23rd foot the 21st December 1782, and served with his regiment in America until evacuated by the British army. In 1785 he obtained a Lieutenantcy; in 1793 a company; and the 1st September 1795 a Majority. He served in the expedition to Ostend and was taken prisoner. The 11th of December 1799 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 56th foot. From February 1800 to January 1805 he served in Ireland; and the 24th April following embarked and sailed for the East Indies; the 25th Octo-

ber 1809 he had the rank of Colonel; and the 1st January 1812 of Major General.

512. Maj. Gen. William Kersteman,

Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Invalid Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers the 17th January 1776; 1st Lieutenant the 1st January 1783; Captain 20th May 1792; Major in the army 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 20th July 1804; Colonel in the army the 23rd May 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813.

513. Maj. Gen. Gerard Gosselin,

Major in the late 130th Foot.

In 1780 this officer was appointed to the Marines, and at the reduction in 1783 was placed on half pay; in 1787 he obtained an Ensigncy in the 34th foot; in 1791 a Lieutenantcy; and in 1780 exchanged into the 2d life guards, and was appointed Adjutant. In 1794 he was promoted to a troop and afterwards exchanged into an independent company, and the 15th June 1794 obtained the Majority of the late 130th foot. Early in 1795 he embarked for Jamaica, and from thence proceeded in command of his corps, to St. Domingo, and on its being drafted in 1796 he returned to England, and in 1798 was reduced on half pay. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; in 1801 he was appointed Paymaster to the Birmingham Recruiting District; in 1804 Inspecting Field Officer to the Waterford Recruiting District; in 1807 removed to the Carlisle District; the 1st July 1810 Colonel; and the 4th June 1813 Major General. This officer has since served on the staff in Sicily.

514. Maj. Gen. William Alexander,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Garrison Battalion.

This officer entered the army in 1791 as an Ensign in the 12th foot; he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 44th in 1792; and a Company in the 96th in 1793. The 25th August 1794 he was appointed Major of the late Londonderry regiment of foot, to which corps he was attached five years and two months, and then appointed to the Essex fencibles. He was employed with the latter in Ireland during the rebellion, and on its reduction, was on half-pay one year. He received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel the 1st January 1800. The 9th July 1803 was appointed to the 13th battalion of reserve; the 25th February 1805 Major of the 1st garrison battalion; the 25th July 1810 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 30th August, the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st garrison battalion; and the 4th June 1813 the rank of Major General.

515. Maj. Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, K.C.B.

In February 1777 this officer was appointed Ensign in the Loyal American Regiment, with which he served in North America; the 11th September 1778 he was removed to the 17th foot; the 1st September 1779 appointed Lieutenant 4th battalion 60th; and 4th November 1780 Lieutenant 38th foot. He was a prisoner in America several months during the period of his belonging to the 60th, and afterwards was in several engagements in that country. He served at the taking of the West India Islands, under the late Earl Grey, and was at the siege of Fort Bourbon. In March 1794 he was promoted to a Company in the 38th; and the 1st September following to a Majority in the 127th foot; and in 1795 was removed to the 32d, when he returned home from the West Indies. In May 1796 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the recruiting service at Bedford. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and went on half-pay of the 91st

foot; 25th July 1810 he had the rank of Colonel; the 4th June 1813 that of Major General. He served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and is at present on the staff at Canada. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

516. Maj. Gen. Charles Campbell,

Major late 132d Foot.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 132d foot, the 11th September 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He has been on half-pay as Major of the late 132d foot several years. He is at present serving on the staff at Newfoundland.

517. Maj. Gen. Arthur Robert Dillon,

Major in the late 115th Foot.

Previous to entering the British, this officer served in the Austrian army as Ensign and Lieutenant, and was in two campaigns under Marshal Loudon. He received a Cornetcy in the 7th dragoons in 1790; a Lieutenantcy in the 27th foot in 1791; was appointed Captain in an Independent company in 1792; and Major in the late 115th foot 18th September 1794. The regiment was reduced in 1795, and during the rebellion in Ireland, Major Dillon served as a volunteer in a regiment of yeomanry cavalry, and was at the battle of Tara; after which he was appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and stationed at Limeric; in 1802 he was taken off the staff; and on the renewal of war, again appointed to it. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; 25th July 1810 that of Colonel; and was appointed Major General the 4th of June 1813.

518. Maj. Gen. Duncan Darroch,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 36th Foot.

In 1790 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 41st; in 1792 Lieutenant; in 1793 Captain in the 104th; and in 1794 Major in the latter corps. He served in Ireland during the rebellion; and in 1799 had the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Glengary Fencibles. He served in Hanover as Assistant Adjutant General; at the Cape of Good Hope; in South America; and in Spain and Portugal. He was removed 1st August 1804, on the reduction of the Glengary Fencibles, to the 36th. He received the brevet of Colonel 25th July 1810; and Major General 4th June 1813. He is serving at present on the staff at Halifax.

519. Maj. Gen. John Grey,

Major in the late 113th Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the East India Company's service in March, and Lieutenant in September; and in 1794 Lieutenant in the 76th foot. This officer served as Ensign and Lieutenant in India; he was employed in the campaign in the Mahratta Country, and against the Rajah of Benares; attack on Ramanghur, (where he received a wound in the leg); and siege of Bidzighur. In June 1794 he obtained a Company in the 113th foot; and the 19th September following, a Majority. In August 1795 the regiment was drafted, but Major Grey continued in the receipt of full pay, and the latter end of 1796 appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Nottingham District. The 1st January 1800 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; that of Colonel 25th July 1810; and the 4th of June 1813 that of Major General.

520. Maj. Gen. Francis Stewart,

Late Major in the 1st Ceylon Regiment.

This officer was appointed Major in Champagné's regiment of infantry the 19th February 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; Major in the 1st Ceylon Regiment the 19th of February 1807; and Major General the 4th of June 1813.

521. Maj. Gen. John Murray,

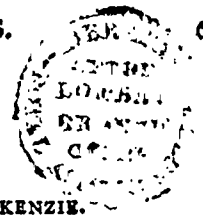
Late Major in the 96th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 20th foot the 22d October 1799; Captain the 20th foot the 31st October 1806; Major in the 96th foot the 22d September 1808; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. This officer is serving on the staff in the West Indies as Adjutant General.

522. Maj. Gen. Arthur Aylmer,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 68th Foot.

This officer was appointed Major in the Maux Fencibles the 1st November 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the 68th foot 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; Major General the 4th June 1813. He has been on half-pay several years as Lieutenant Colonel in the 68th foot.



523. Maj. Gen. John Mackenzie.

This officer entered the service in 1787 as an Ensign in the 63d foot; he was promoted to a Company in the 78th; and to a Majority in the same corps the 15th November 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He embarked with the 78th foot in the expedition under Sir James Craig, against the Cape of Good Hope, in 1795, and was present at the reduction of that settlement, by General Sir Alured Clarke, in the same year; he continued to serve at the Cape under the command of Sir James Craig, at the head of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, until November 1796, when he proceeded to Bengal with the 78th regiment, which country he was finally obliged to quit, in the year 1801, on account of a severe and confirmed liver complaint, and was soon afterwards reduced on half-pay.

524. Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Baynes, K.C.B.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 46th Foot.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 99th foot 16th November 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1800; Major in the 79th foot the 17th February 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the 46th foot the 23d April 1807; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

525. Maj. Gen. Edmund Reily Cope,

Major in the late Royal Irish Fencibles.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 66th foot the 19th of January 1784; Major in the late Loyal Irish Fencibles the 3d of December 1794; and Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1800. In 1814 he was placed on the list of Major Generals of the 4th of June 1813. He has been on half-pay a considerable period.

526. Maj. Gen. Phineas Riall,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 69th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign 92d foot in January 1794; Lieutenant in March; Captain in May 1794; Major 128th foot in December of the same year. In 1797 he was reduced and continued on half-pay seven years. He was appointed Major 15th foot in April 1804; Lieutenant Colonel by brevet 1st January 1800; Colonel 25th July 1810; Lieut. Col. 69th foot 27th December 1810; and Major General 4th June 1813. He served one campaign in the West Indies, and commanded a brigade in the expedition against Martinique, and in that against the Saints in 1809. On his promotion to the rank of Major General, he was placed on the staff in Great Britain; and in September 1803 ordered to America, where he was wounded at the battle of Chipawa. This officer is still serving on the staff in America.

527. MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM BROOKE,

Late Major in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

THE 29th June 1793 this officer entered the army as a Cornet in the 8th light dragoons; he received a Lieutenantcy in the 83d foot the 7th October 1793; was appointed Captain in an Independent company the 15th December 1793; Captain in the 96th foot the 25th March 1794; and Major in the 96th the 13th December 1794. He remained unattached from the reduction of the 96th, in 1795, to the 28th February 1798. He was placed on half-pay the 1st March of the latter year, and so continued till 4th January 1805, when he received the Majority of the 56th, and the 25th July that of the 5th dragoon guards. The 1st January 1800 he had the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; the 25th July 1810 that of Colonel, and that of Major General the 4th of June 1813.

In September 1794 this officer embarked at Plymouth for the West Indies, and arrived at St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, in March 1795; in June he was appointed to the command of that garrison, and continued in that situation till August 1796, when he returned to England. Major General Brooke served on the staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington.

528. MAJ. GEN. THE HON. SIR WILLIAM PONSONBY, K.C.B.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

THIS officer entered the service as a Cornet in an Independent company, in which he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy, and subsequently to a Company in the 83d. He was appointed Major the 5th December 1794 in the Irish Fencibles, and in the 5th dragoon guards the 1st March 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the 5th dragoon guards 24th February 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington; and is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

529. MAJ. GEN. THOMAS MOLLINEUX,

Major in the late 104th Foot.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 104th foot the 19th December 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He has been on half-pay several years as Major in the late 104th foot.

530. MAJ. GEN. GEORGE ANDREW ARMSTRONG,

Major in the late 96th Foot.

THIS officer was appointed Major in the late 96th foot the 22d January 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He has been on half-pay several years as Major in the late 96th foot.

531. MAJ. GEN. AUGUSTUS FITZGERALD,

Major in the late 107th Foot.

THIS officer was appointed 8th February 1795 Major of the late 107th foot; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He has been on half-pay several years as Major in the late 107th foot.

532. Maj. Gen. Benjamin Forbes,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 80th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant 73rd regiment in August 1779, and reduced in 1783; Lieutenant 75th regiment in 1787; Captain Lieutenant 75th regiment in September 1791; Brevet Major in 1795; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in 1800; Major 77th regiment in 1801, and removed to the 80th regiment in 1802; Lieutenant Colonel 80th regiment 14th April 1805; Colonel in the army 25th July 1810; and Major General 4th June 1813.

This officer served in the East Indies whilst holding the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain; he was present at the second attack of Seringapatam, and in subsequent operations in the East he commanded the flank companies of the 77th. He is at present serving on the Staff at Cork.

533. Maj. Gen. Haviland Smith,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 27th Foot.

In 1783 this officer was appointed Ensign 57th foot; Lieutenant in an independent company in 1790, and in the 25th foot in 1791. In January 1793 he embarked with a detachment ordered on board ship to serve as Marines, proceeded to the Mediterranean, and landed at Toulon. He raised, at the latter place, an independent company of French Chasseurs, and continued to serve till the evacuation of Toulon, when he proceeded to England with his company, and which was drafted into an emigrant corps. In August 1794 he was appointed Major of Brigade to the Forces serving on the Continent, and was attached for a part of the time to the Staff of Sir D. Dundas. On the return of the army to England, he was continued in the same capacity till the end of 1795, when he received a Majority in the Corsican corps, from which he was, in May 1800, removed to the 27th. He served the campaign in Egypt

in command of a battalion, and subsequently proceeded with his regiment to Malta. The 1st January 1800, he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and in September 1805 a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 27th. He served in the expedition to Calabria under Sir John Stuart, and was at the battle of Maida in command of his regiment, for which he received a medal. On the expedition sailing from Sicily, in June 1808, this officer was employed by the Commander of the Forces with a detachment of artillery and three regiments on a separate service, viz. to seize and dismantle the batteries on the coast opposite to Messina, and to undertake the siege of Scylla Castle. He accomplished the first object; but was obliged to raise the siege of Scylla, owing to a far superior force having been sent against him by General Murat, in the face of which, after spiking the guns, he was fortunate enough to effect his retreat without loss.

The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel, and of Major General the 4th June 1813.

534. Maj. Gen. William Peachey,

Major of the late 108th Foot.

The 7th April 1795 this officer was appointed Major of the late 108th foot; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1800; Colonel in the army 25th July 1810; and Major General 4th June 1813. He has been on half-pay as Major of the late 108th foot several years.

535. Maj. Gen. William Inglis,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 57th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 57th foot 11th October 1779; Lieutenant 3rd May 1782; Captain 11th July 1785; Brevet Major 6th May 1795; Major 57th 1st September following; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the 57th foot 16th August 1804; Colonel in the army 25th July

1810; and Major General 4th June 1813. From October 1781 to November 1791 this officer served in America, with the exception of occasional leaves of absence; from September 1793 to May 1795 in Flanders and Holland; from February 1796 to 1802 in the West Indies; from January 1805 to July 1809 at Gibraltar; and subsequently in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington.

536. Maj. Gen. John Vincent,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 49th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 66th foot, and Lieutenant 3rd August 1782; and afterwards exchanged, the 15th December 1783, to the 49th, in which he obtained a Company. He served with the latter corps in the West Indies, and was at the taking of St. Domingo. He obtained the brevet of Major, and was ordered to England for the recovery of his health; but the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a French frigate, and he was detained a prisoner in France for one year. The 1st September 1795 he obtained a Majority in his corps; and the 1st January 1800 the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and subsequently in the expedition to Copenhagen under Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; after which he again went to the West Indies. He was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 49th the 13th June 1811; Colonel 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813.

537. Maj. Gen. George Lewis,

Major in the Royal Invalid Artillery.

This officer was appointed from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to a 2nd Lieutenantcy in the Royal regiment of Artillery 10th April 1776. He received his commission as 1st Lieutenant 7th July 1779; as Captain Lieutenant 5th April 1787; as Captain 14th August 1794; as Major in the army

6th May 1795; as Lieutenant Colonel 1st January 1800; as Major of Artillery 14th October 1801; as Colonel in the army 25th July 1810; and as Major General 4th June 1813.

The services of Major General Lewis have been confined to the West Indies, whither he embarked in November 1778: the year before the force to which he was attached was employed in the capture of Goree. He proceeded on that service three several times.—In consequence of extreme ill health, Major General Lewis retired from the more active duties of his profession at the peace of Amiens.

538. Maj. Gen. Robert Lethbridge,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th Foot.

This officer entered the service at the age of 16, the 12th February 1776, as an Ensign in the 4th battalion 60th regiment. He joined his regiment early in June of that year at St. Augustine in East Florida; and served in that garrison until November 1778, when he marched with the expedition into Georgia, under the command of Major General Augustine Prevost. He was present at the siege of Sunbury, when that place with its fort surrendered. He returned to England, by leave from General Prevost, the latter end of 1779, in consequence of promotion in a battalion of the regiment serving in Jamaica, and embarked for that island in March 1780. He arrived at Jamaica the following August, was three weeks embarked with his regiment in October, in Port Royal Harbour, for the Spanish Main; but owing to the mortality of the troops, already on that service, the expedition did not take place. In consequence of ill health, he had leave to return to England in December 1781.

In November 1783 he embarked again to rejoin his regiment in Jamaica; served with it till December 1785, when he obtained Major General Sir Alured Clarke's permission to return to England. In 1786 his corps was removed to Nova Scotia; and in July 1787 he embarked from England for the island of St. John's, with the view of joining his regiment at Halifax. On arriving at the island of St. John's in September, he found that his regiment had been removed to Quebec, for which place

he could find no opportunity of proceeding till the spring, and was under the necessity of wintering in this island.

On the first opening of the communication in the spring of 1788, he received the information of his having been appointed to a Company in the newly raised 4th battalion 60th regiment in England, so long since as the previous September. Instead of proceeding for Quebec he, of course, embarked for England, which he reached in July; and lost no time in joining his corps at Chatham, where he raised his Company, principally at his own expense, according to the conditions whereon he had been appointed thereto. On the embarkation of the battalion the following November for Barbadoes, having so lately returned from America, he obtained a few months' leave of absence. In the following year he exchanged back into the 1st battalion 60th regiment then in Canada; embarked from Falmouth in the August packet for New York, and proceeding by the Mohawk River, Oswego, and the skirts of Lake Ontario, joined his regiment at Niagara in November.

In the following year, 1790, the regiment was ordered to Montreal. He continued to serve in Canada till July 1793, when he received the permission of the Commander of the Forces to return to England, in consequence of ill health. In November of that year he was nominated by Lord Amherst, the then Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, one of his Aid-de-Camps; which situation he held until the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief in February 1795. He was then appointed by the late Marquess of Townshend one of his Aid-de-Camps, and continued as such until his promotion to the Majority of the 3rd battalion 60th regiment in December 1795.

Previous to the expiration of the leave of absence he had received from His Majesty, he embarked in the April packet in 1796, and joined his regiment, then on actual service in St. Vincent's, in May, when he was sent to command a post in the Charib country. On the termination of hostilities at St. Vincent's, by the surrender of the Vigie and the capture of the Black General Marina, he received Sir Ralph Abercrombie's permission to return to England.

While on leave of absence in England, he exchanged into the 2d battalion of the regiment serving in Canada, embarked in the August pacquet, and joined his regiment in Montreal in November 1798. In the following year the battalion was ordered to be drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers to be sent to Barbadoes. The shell of the regiment embarked

accordingly at Quebec so late as the 20th November, (some circumstances, connected with the repairs of the transport, having delayed the embarkation till then). In the course of the same day the whole were ordered to disembark, and go into cantonments for the winter, on account of the advanced period of the season.

Being very far from a good state of health, he obtained permission of the Commander of the Forces, in February 1800, to return to England by Lake Champlain and New York.

In February 1802 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th battalion 60th regiment, serving in Jamaica; and he embarked for that island in the pacquet of the following month. He continued with his regiment until June 1804, when the junior Lieutenant Colonel having joined, he had leave from the Commander of the Forces to return to England.

In October 1804 having been more than 28 years a regimental officer, he applied to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, through his Military Secretary, for a Recruiting District. His Royal Highness was pleased to comply immediately with the request, by nominating him to a District in Ireland. He continued Inspecting Field Officer of the Enniskillen District in Ireland, and the Shrewsbury District in England, until February 1812; when he exchanged with an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada, and he was fortunate enough to reach Quebec in June, seven days before the declaration of war by the government of the United States.

He continued to serve in Upper and Lower Canada until October 1813, when, having been included in the promotion of Major Generals of June of that year, (which removed him from his situation as Inspector) he tendered his services to Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, which were declined, on the score of his not being authorised to place him on the staff; he consequently received Sir George Prevost's permission to return to England. On arriving in England the latter end of December, in notifying his arrival to the Adjutant General of the Forces, he likewise tendered his further services for any quarter of the world. He is at present unemployed, and one of the Major Generals, (not a Colonel of a regiment) receiving the allowance lately assigned.

The following are the precise dates of Major General Lethbridge's commissions: Ensign 12th February 1776; Lieutenant 27th December 1778; Adjutant 2d September 1779; Captain 25th September 1787; Major by brevet May 1795; Major of a

regiment December 1795; Lieutenant Colonel by brevet 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment February 1802; Colonel July 1810; Major General 4th June 1813.

539. Maj. Gen. Henry Proctor,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 41st Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 43rd foot 30th December 1781; he succeeded to a Company and to a Majority in the same corps, the latter on the 13th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the 41st foot the 9th October 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813. He has for some time served on the staff in North America.

540. Maj. Gen. John Brown,

Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps, and Deputy Quarter Master General.

This officer was a Major in the army the 19th May 1795; Major in the Engineers in Ireland the 18th April 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the Royal Staff Corps the 6th May 1802; Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps the 25th of July 1810; Major General the 4th of June 1813. He has served for some time as Deputy Quarter Master General at the Horse Guards.

541. Maj. Gen. Joseph Walker,

Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the late Royal Irish Artillery the 5th of February 1784; he succeeded to a

Company and a Majority in the same corps, the latter on the 20th May 1795; and the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1800; and Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery the 13th March 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813.

542. Maj. Gen. W. Hutchinson,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 48th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign 46th 1st June 1780, whilst serving with the army at St. Lucie as a volunteer; he accompanied his regiment to Antigua, and returned with it to England. In January 1783 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy, and being placed on half-pay at the peace of that year, he was appointed 6th September 1786 Lieutenant in the 59th foot, from which he exchanged 1st to the 55th, 3rd May 1787; 2nd, 27th October 1790 to the 19th foot; and 3rd, to the 13th foot, 23rd November 1791. In 1790 he again went out to the West Indies, and whilst at Jamaica was appointed 7th November 1792, Captain Lieutenant in the Royals; he volunteered his services for St. Domingo, before his regiment was ordered there; he was at the taking of Jeremie, Cape St. Nichola Mole, &c., in September 1793; and at the capture of Cape Tiberoun, 2nd February 1794; at the storming of Fort L'Acul in the vicinity of Leogane on the 19th, and wounded. The 20th March 1794 he succeeded to a Company, and returned to England; the 20th May 1795 he was appointed to a Majority in the 2nd West India regiment; and in July 1798 removed to the 49th foot; he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was severely wounded at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. The 1st January 1800 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he next served in the expedition to Copenhagen. At the peace of 1802, the 49th being reduced, this officer was placed on half-pay; in 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 83rd foot; and the 6th May 1805 he retired on half-pay. The 20th June following, he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers in North Wales; the 8th January 1807 Inspecting Field Officer of the Waterford recruiting district; the 25th July 1810 Colonel in the army; Lieut-

tenant Colonel in the 48th foot, the 24th of October 1811; and 4th June 1813 Major General. He is at present serving on the Staff at Malta.

543. Maj. Gen. Daniel Seddon,

Late Major in the 22nd Light Dragoons.

In 1778 this officer was a Lieutenant in the Lancashire militia; in 1779 an Ensign in the late 96th foot; and in 1780 a Lieutenant in the late 100th foot, then under orders for embarkation on a secret expedition, and which sailed from Spithead the 13th of March 1781, under the command of General Medows and Commodore Johnstone; and this officer was engaged in the battle of Port Praya, fought at anchor in the bay, yard-arm and yard-arm, with a superior fleet of the French, commanded by Monsieur Suffrein, and which effectually frustrated the original intent and purpose of the expedition, which was destined against the Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres. The French having taken possession of the Cape, obliged the expedition to proceed to the East Indies, and on arriving there it being deemed expedient to divide the forces, a part went with General Medows, to the coast of Coromandel; the rest, consisting of the 100th regiment, a part of the 2nd battalion of the 42nd, and four additional companies under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Humberstone to the coast of Malabar. Destitute of every necessary equipment for the field, they landed at Calicut in April 1782; a strong garrison opposed their landing without effect, and the fort was immediately stormed and carried with little loss. This small corps, after being recruited, took the field, and against every difficulty and impediment marched and raised the siege of Tillicherry, which had been for two years invested by a powerful army of Hyder Ally's, under the superintendance of the late Tippoo Sultan. This fortunate event enabled the garrison to spare a force of near 3000 native troops well experienced in Indian warfare, and which gave them the power immediately to commence offensive operations. Lieutenant Seddon was at this period appointed Brigade Major to Major Campbell of the same regiment, who on all occasions commanded the advance brigade.

The army was now somewhat formidable, near 1000 Europeans, and about 3000 effective Sepoys; with this force the

campaign was carried on with the utmost energy, and during which, they possessed themselves of every fort and garrison from Tillicherry to Anjanga, and from the coast to Ramghurry; several general engagements were fought, and the almost daily skirmishing perfectly established the credit of this little army for bravery, discipline, and patient endurance.

The services of this officer in the following campaign were required as an engineer; the field was taken even before the monsoon had ended, with every prospect of brilliant success, for notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell, and the incessant opposition which was made, they fought their way to Pallachacherry; this movement was made with the intention of giving relief to the Carnatic, and it had the effect of withdrawing Tippoo Saib in person, with 30,000 troops; the moment intelligence to this effect arrived, an instantaneous retreat was ordered, but no sooner had the troops re-entered the town, which they had before passed through without even leaving a guard therein, than they were attacked on every side, front, flank, and rear, as well as from the windows and the roofs of the houses. In this perilous state they remained for several hours, nor were they able to extricate themselves until the evening closed, when a passage was forced, but at the expense of many valuable lives, both of officers and men; with every article of baggage, provisions, and ammunition, except what had been on that morning served out to them. The battalion guns fortunately escaped, which in a great measure saved the army; the wounded, such of them as were unable to walk, were of necessity left in the streets; and in this state, under constant heavy rain the march was pursued: it was so far fortunate however, that the rain continued with such unremitting violence, as to impede the rapidity of Tippoo's movements, and thereby saved the lives of numbers, and probably the entire army; under such uncommon difficulties it was most wonderful that the retreat was effected at all, not a moment's time to halt, no possibility of cooking the scanty provisions the troops had with them, and the enemy the whole way hanging upon their flanks and rear; ten days however, completed their march, but so utterly exhausted were they on their arrival at Panana, their depôt, that they laid themselves down in the sand, and would have suffered death rather than have been at the trouble of rising to defend themselves; the next day however presented a different view: a British fleet was anchored close in shore, from which Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod landed with the remainder of the 42nd regiment, and about 2000 additional Sepoys. This seasonable relief gave con-

fidence to all, provisions were served out, and all was joy, exertion, and bustle, breastworks were forthwith thrown up, and every man labored with all his might.

It was evident that the enemy were fatigued, or that the whole of their force had not yet arrived: otherwise had they sooner commenced the attack, they most assuredly would have had infinitely greater advantage, but they suffered three days to elapse, and in that time every thing was prepared to give them a warm reception. At daybreak on the fourth morning the enemy's entire force commanded by Tippoo in person, commenced a general attack, and were repulsed in every quarter with considerable loss: this so enraged His Highness, that when he rallied which he had a difficulty in doing, he recommenced the attack, and placed his war elephants in the rear of his own troops, at the same time giving them to understand, that inevitable death would be the consequence of their retreat. A desperate assault again took place and they were again repulsed with immense slaughter; the confusion which they were thrown into by the bayonets in the front, and the elephants in the rear, occasioned the Sultaun a loss of upwards of 5000 of his best troops, a greater force than the British had in the field.

Whether this complete defeat, or the death of Hyder Ally which happened at that time, induced a precipitate retreat, was never ascertained, but the following morning the whole army had disappeared; a few days after this glorious victory, the troops embarked and proceeded coastways, to meet a force then expected under the command of Brigadier General Matthews: the junction was formed at Sadashagur near Goa, and the whole were landed with but trifling opposition.

Lieutenant Seddon now returned to the duties of his regiment, which was actively employed on every occasion and on every emergency: in a short period this army now near 8000 men overran the whole coast, took every important garrison, and the strong forts of Onore, Cundapore, Cannanore, and Bangalore, fell into their possession. From Cundapore their course was directed to Bedanore, with the intention of again relieving the Carnatic; every possible resistance was made to stop the progress of their march, which the enemy finding impracticable resolved to make a desperate stand, for which purpose they collected all their strength for the defence of the Ghauts, which were nearly a perpendicular height with five barrier gateways; yet nothing could withstand the intrepidity and bravery of the troops, they stormed and at the point of the bayonet carried the whole in less than three hours: Lieutenant Seddon was on this occasion slightly

wounded in two places, but not so materially as to prevent him continuing his services. These gallant achievements ought to have been recorded by earlier historians, but the subsequent calamities of the army, and being afterwards captured, prevented them from being particularly known. The enemy panic-struck by what they considered so desperate an undertaking, surrendered Bedanore without firing a shot, Ananpore and Cooladroog were taken by storm, and an immense extent of country was taken possession of. These brilliant successes however were not of long duration, for Tippoo Saib now Sultaun Bauhauder, having by the death of Hyder Ally quietly succeeded to his dominions, and finding his richest provinces overrun by a comparatively trifling force, moved an army upon them 40,000 men, and a corps of French commanded by Colonel de Cossigné.

A disagreement having taken place, previous to this, between General Mathews and the Field Officers of his army, relative to the division of the spoils of Bedanore, the whole were sent away, and lucky indeed it was for them. On the approach of Tippoo and his army, the General moved all his force, now not more than 1,500 men, (the rest having been left in different garrisons), to meet the enemy in the open field: this extraordinary conduct occasioned a severe loss, and reduced the remaining few to the confines of the fort; the siege lasted 17 days, a cessation of arms took place, and on the 26th day of April 1783 this gallant army terminated their exploits.

The garrison capitulated on the following terms, "that it should march out of the fort with the honors of war, and pile their arms on the glacis, the public stores and prisoners to be given up, private property respected, and that after the garrisons of Ananpore and Cooladroog, (which were included in the articles,) had joined, the whole should be at liberty to proceed unmolested to Sadashagur, a sufficient guard to be furnished for their protection, and every necessary accommodation given for the comfort and convenience of the sick and wounded, and that two hostages should be forthwith sent by the Sultan for the performance of the articles on his part." The hostages were forthwith sent, the capitulation signed, and the troops accordingly marched out of the garrison and piled their arms on the glacis: they were then, which was supposed their escort, surrounded by a large body of the enemy and conducted to a plain about half a mile from the town, where they remained without notice or shelter till the 1st of May. The most gloomy presage now pervaded every body; the General, the Captains, and all the principal officers were sent for, and the remaining British or European officers

were ordered into the Bazar. Here the most disgraceful and ignominious scene took place that was almost ever witnessed: one by one, they were forced into a circle of armed men, and there stripped and plundered of every article that was worth consideration, nor did they scruple at exposing them thus naked, to the ridicule and insults of their brutal banditti; the women also were searched in the same infamous and indecent manner. In the afternoon the European soldiers and Sepoys were separated, the sick and wounded were left to perish on the ground, and in the evening the stables which their horses had occupied but a few days before, the subalterns were marched into, and there closely confined, without food, until the following night: a pice and a seer of the coarsest black rice was then given to each person. On the 7th a letter was sent to the Commandant of the French troops, Monsieur Cossigné, praying his interference with the Sultaun, representing to him the shameful violation of the conditions on which the fort surrendered, and the cruel and inhuman treatment they experienced, requesting him at the same time, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, to use his strenuous endeavours that the terms of the capitulation should be adhered to, and if he in that point failed, that he would for humanity's sake, obtain a mitigation of their hard usage. This letter was never answered, but they were told, that as General Mathews had plundered the treasury and stores, the Nabob considered himself justifiable in acting in the manner he did. On the 9th the subaltern part of that brave army were removed by pairs, from these most loathsome stables, rendered insupportable by the dreadful stench that arose from such close confinement, and were at the door linked together like felons, with irons so rough and unfinished, that in a short time after they were thus manacled but little skin was left on their wrists. When the whole were fitted with serviceable heavy irons, they were marched like convicts to the gallows, to pass in grand review before his Highness the Nabob Sultaun, where they were received with shouts of joy and acclamations of the most malignant inveteracy.

At 7 o'clock the morning following, their march commenced under a strong escort of infantry and cavalry, each officer as he left the ground receiving three pice (about 3 farthings) for his day's subsistence. To detail every barbarous and inhuman act in this march, would overpower the feelings of humanity; we will therefore content ourselves with stating, that a number died for want of food, from savage treatment and from the intensity of the heat. It was the misfortune of Lieutenant Seddon on this occasion to be handcuffed to an officer who died,

but the barbarians would not liberate him from the corpse, and placing it across a bullock, obliged him to march by its side till the day's journey was ended. On the 21st of May this miserable body of fallen heroes arrived at Chittledroog, and after having been exhibited for several hours to the gaze of the gaping multitude, they were marched to the summit of this almost impregnable fortress, where they were formed into two divisions and put into separate cells; their handcuffs were then taken off, and heavy irons put upon their legs. We will pass over their wretched condition in this abode of misery, briefly observing, that during the whole period of their confinement they were kept under the continual apprehension of being either poisoned or starved to death for want of food; providence however ordained it otherwise, for on the 25th of March 1784 their irons were knocked off, and they were taken out of their dungeons. The prison in which Lieutenant Seddon was confined consisted of four dark rooms, surrounded by a wall of twenty feet high, which formed an area of four yards square, and which was the only place that nine and thirty of them had for every purpose. At one time they were kept for three days without provisions, but they suffered no inconvenience on that account, having a plentiful supply of rats on which they fed. When they were moved into the open air and quite at liberty, they were unable to walk, from their legs having been so long and so closely confined together. Here they were joined by their fellow sufferers, who had survived the hardships of the other prison, but alas, like themselves in so meagre and miserable a state, that even the most intimate friends did not know each other, and at which the reader will not be astonished if he considers their long confinement, almost entirely naked, their beards at full length, their hair matted, and their bodies covered with vermin: such, however, were their sensations at this meeting, that tears of joy trickled down their faces. About 11 o'clock the whole were ordered to proceed below, but which, with every possible exertion, they were unable to effect before 10 o'clock at night. The next morning they were informed that a peace had been ratified between the Sultan and the East India Company, and that they should be immediately conducted to their own country. On the 28th, somewhat recruited both in mind and body, they began the happiest march they had ever as a body taken. On the 25th of April they reached their own territories, and were on that day given up at Vellore one of their frontier garrisons in the Carnatic; but dreadful to relate, General Matthews and every officer save one, above the rank

of Subaltern, had been most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. We will not dwell on this sad and melancholy subject, but shortly state the losses which the 100th regiment alone sustained during the short period of its existence.

They were raised by Lieutenant Colonel Humberstone the latter end of the year 1780, sailed for the East Indies the beginning of 1781, and on the 25th of April 1784, the day on which they were given up, they had lost by service 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 7 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate, and upwards of twelve hundred men: such a list of casualties in one regiment, and in so short a time, perhaps was never known. They embarked upwards of eleven hundred strong, had two additional companies drafted into them, and some recruits joined them from England, and they returned to their native land in 1785 with only 27 men. Four Captains suffered death by poison, the vacancies of which, as well as every other that occurred during the captivity of the regiment, were filled up in England; however, immediately previous to the reduction of the regiment, the Captain Lieutenantcy became vacant and this officer succeeded thereto. We have exceeded the limits of our wishes in detailing so particularly the services of this unfortunate regiment, but we have been induced to do so in consequence of its having been so long in confinement, and the peculiar hardships which it underwent being but little known.

This officer, during the time he remained on half pay, made an excursion to the northern continent, and visited Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, where he availed himself of every opportunity of obtaining professional knowledge. In 1788 he was recalled from his tour, having succeeded to a company in the 75th regiment, and again went out to the East Indies. This regiment raised by its present Colonel Sir Robert Abercrombie, was considered one of the best disciplined in His Majesty's service, and certainly it produced some officers of considerable eminence, among whom were Major General Robert Crawfurd, Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and General the Honorable John Abercrombie. Captain Seddon went through the regular service with this regiment as Captain of grenadiers and was at the taking of Seringapatam with Lord Cornwallis.

In the year 1792, in consequence of a universal peace and being unable to obtain leave of absence, this officer disposed of his commission and returned home, but on his arrival, the

French revolution had broken out, and he re-commenced his services.

In 1795 the 22d light dragoons in which he then was Major embarked for Ireland, and in the rebellion of 1798 he was stationed with a squadron of that regiment at Antrim: the circumstances attending the attack of that town are too well known to require mentioning, suffice it to say, the 22d suffered materially, and the rebels very considerably. Major Seddon on this occasion was wounded, and had two horses shot under him, one of them in three different places: his conduct during his stay in this troubled part of the country was most highly spoken of, and the loyal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood testified their approbation by presenting to him a piece of plate estimated at 300 guineas value, and on which was engraved the following inscription; This Piece of Plate is presented To Daniel Seddon Esq. Major of the 22d Light Dragoons, By the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Antrim, as a Mark of Gratitude, for his unremitting Attention to the Preservation of their Lives and Properties, in bringing Treason to Justice, and affording protection to Loyalty during the period of near Four Years which he Commanded in this District. Antrim July 1798.

On the 1st of January 1800, he obtained by brevet the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and early in 1801 he embarked with the regiment for Egypt, and remained there until the end of the war. On their return home the regiment was disbanded, and when the war broke out again, he was appointed inspecting field officer of yeomanry and volunteers in the Northern District, in which situation he remained till 1809: he then went out to Portugal, and commanded the 1st brigade of Portuguese cavalry. On obtaining the rank of Colonel the 25th July 1810 he returned home, and on the 4th June 1813 he succeeded to the rank of Major General.

544. Maj. Gen. George Robert Ainslie,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 25th Foot.

This officer entered the army in 1792 as an Ensign in the 19th foot, and served as such in the campaign of 1793 in Flanders.

In 1793 he received a Lieutenantcy in the 85th foot; and the 15th April 1794 a Company. He served in the island of Walcheren under Lord Mulgrave part of August and September 1794; and afterwards joined the British army on the Waal. He was present in the actions of St. André under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Thuyl on the Waal, and during the whole of the severe retreat from the Rhine; in the expedition of 1799 to Holland, from the action of the 27th Aug. to the re-embarkation of the troops. In 1799 he succeeded to the Majority of the 85th; and the 11th January 1800 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the late Birmingham Fencible Infantry; on the disbandment of which he was reduced to half pay, and remained so till 1807, when he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th garrison battalion, and on the 21st May 1807 Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th foot. The 25th July 1810 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th June 1813 that of Major General. He is now serving on the staff at Dominica in the West Indies.

545. Maj. Gen. Sir John Byng, K. C. B.

Late Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards.

This officer entered the army in 1793 in the 33rd regiment, then commanded by the present Duke of Wellington; he obtained his Company in the same regiment in 1794; in 1797 he was appointed Aid de Camp to General Vyse, and continued so until appointed Major in December 1799 in the 60th regiment. In 1800 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 29th regiment, which he accompanied to America. He was removed to the 3d regiment of Guards in 1804; in 1806 he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General in Great Britain. The 25th July 1810 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; in 1811 appointed Colonel on the staff in the Peninsula; in 1812 a Brigadier General in the same army; and the 4th June 1813 a Major General.

He served in Flanders, Holland, Ireland; in the expeditions to Hanover, to Copenhagen, and Walcheren. He joined the 2d brigade of Guards in Portugal; and subsequently commanded for three years a brigade in the 2d division of the Duke of Wellington's army.

He is a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath.

546. Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the York Rangers.

This officer was appointed Major in the 53rd foot the 5th of August 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the 69th foot the 4th of April 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the York Rangers in 1806; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813. This officer has been on the half pay as Lieutenant Colonel of the York Rangers some years. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, and is at present on the staff in Canada. He is a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath.

547. Maj. Gen. Richard O'Donovan,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 6th Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet in the 6th dragoons in 1789; Lieutenant in 1791; and Captain the 14th of August 1794. He served on the continent from the 1st April 1794 to the 31st of December 1795; and was present at all the principal actions wherein the British army was engaged. In 1799 he was appointed to a Majority in his regiment; and to a Lieutenant Colonelcy the 2d May 1800; Colonel by brevet the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813.

548. Maj. Gen. Charles Neville,

Major in the Invalid Battalion of Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 1st of October 1779; Captain the 10th May 1790; Major

in the army the 26th of January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 9th May 1800; Major in the corps of officers seconded upon the Invalid battalion of Royal Artillery the 1st of September 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813.

549. Maj. Gen. The Hon. Thomas W. Fermor,

Late Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards.

Early in 1791 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 3rd Guards. He served in Flanders in 1793, and was at the battle of Famars, sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and battle of Lincelles; in 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy. He served in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder, where he was present at the several actions. The 16th May 1800 he was promoted to a Company, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he served with the Guards in Spain and Portugal from 1809 to the conclusion of the contest, and was engaged in many of the principal occurrences. The 25th of July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel; and that of Major General the 4th of June 1813.

550. Maj. Gen. John Hall.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 54th foot the 30th September 1[illegible]; Captain in the 46th foot the 12th December 1794; Major in the 23rd foot the 18th of January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the 23rd foot the 12th of June 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813. He has been on the half pay of the 20th foot as Lieutenant Colonel since 1804.

551. Maj. Gen. Alexander Halkett,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 104th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 93rd foot the 25th of August 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the 104th foot the 3rd of May 1810; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813.

552. Maj. Gen. Hugh Swayne,

Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Artillery the 13th April 1782; Captain the 7th of August 1793; subsequently Major; Lieutenant Colonel the 1st of September 1800; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813. He has served for some time on the staff of Nova Scotia, and is now stationed at Cape Breton.

553. Maj. Gen the Hon. W. Fitzroy,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 85th Foot.

This officer entered the army, in September 1790, as an Ensign in the 29th regiment; in February 1791 he exchanged into the Coldstream regiment of guards. In the year 1793 he accompanied his regiment to the continent, and was in every action in which the guards were engaged, during the campaigns in Holland and Flanders. He returned with them to England in May 1795; and obtained a Lieutenantcy in the same corps in 1794, with the rank of Captain. From December 1794 to May 1795 he served as Adjutant to the grenadier battalion of guards.

In 1795 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late Viscount Howe, then Sir William Howe; was Commander-in-Chief of the Northern District, head quarters near Newcastle on Tyne. In 1797 Sir William went to Colchester as Commander-in-Chief of the North East District. In September 1799 he was removed from the Staff, and this officer went to Ipswich, and was Major of Brigade to the garrison there under Lord Charles Fitzroy, who commanded there at that time as a Major General. He remained on this Staff till 1800, when he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with the Captain Lieutenantcy of the Coldstream Guards. On obtaininga Company, by the death of Colonel Brice, he went out to Egypt, and returned with the Guards. During the short peace he went upon half-pay of the 85th regiment, his rank going on. He arrived at the rank of Colonel the 25th July 1810; and at the rank of Major General the 1st July 1813.

554. Maj. Gen. Sir William G. Keir, Kt.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 22nd Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 15th dragoons in 1790, and Lieutenant in 1791. He served in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and all the other actions in which the 15th dragoons were engaged in 1793. In 1794 he was in the actions of the 17th, 24th, and 26th April, the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd May. In 1794 he obtained a Troop in the 6th dragoon guards; and the 6th January 1796 a Majority in that corps, with which he served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. Early in 1799 he joined the Russian and Austrian army in Italy, and served the campaigns of 1799, 1800, and 1801. He was present in the battles of Novi, Rivoli, Mondovi, and Saviliano; he served in the gun-boats at the siege of Genoa, in which he was frequently engaged, and in several actions on the Mountains of Genoa, when the Russians and Austrians lost nearly 33,000 men; also at the battle of Marengo; in the sieges of Alessandria, Sarraval, Tortona, Cunio, Savona, Genoa, &c. The 3rd December 1800 he obtained a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 22nd dragoons; and at the reduction of that corps was placed on half-pay. He has

since served in India, and was lately on the Staff as Major General at Madras. The 25th July 1810 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and the 4th June 1813 that of Major General.

555. Maj. Gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 71st Foot.

This officer was appointed Cornet 14th dragoons in 1791; in 1794 he went to the continent and served during that campaign; he returned to England in 1795, succeeded to a Lieutenantcy, and commanded a detachment in the expedition to Quiberon Bay; in 1796 he was appointed to a Troop in the 5th dragoon guards, which corps he accompanied to Ireland, and served with it during the rebellion in that country. He obtained a Majority in the 4th dragoon guards in 1798; and the 6th December 1800 a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 71st. He served in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope in 1805; in the expedition to South America in 1806 under Lieutenant General Beresford; he was present in six actions in South America; was taken prisoner, and effected his escape to Monte Video. He accompanied Lieutenant General Whitelocke against Buenos Ayres; was in the attack made by the Lieutenant General on that town, and in two other actions previous thereto. In the beginning of 1808 he accompanied the force under Sir A. Wellesley to Portugal, and was in the actions of the 17th and 21st August; he subsequently marched through Spain; was in the actions at Lugo and Coruna, and in January 1809 returned to England. He next served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was engaged in the siege of Flushing; subsequently under Lord Wellington in Spain and Portugal, and on the Staff in England. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel, and of Major General the 4th June 1813.

In the course of his services this officer has been wounded six times. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

556. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffiths,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 15th foot in 1779, and placed on half-pay in 1783; Ensign 40th in 1786; Lieutenant 67th in 1788. This officer served as Lieutenant in the East Indies, and was present at the siege, assault, and surrender of Bangalore; in the battle of 15th May 1790 at Seringapatam, and remained in India until the peace. In 1794 he was promoted to a Company in the 14th foot. He served in Flanders, and was in the actions of the 18th and 24th May 1794, and afterwards under Lord Cathcart on the Waal. The 1st June 1796 he received a Majority in the 82nd, and served in Ireland and Minorca with that corps. The 11th December 1800 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the late Ancient Irish Fencibles; he served with that corps in Egypt, and was present at the siege of Alexandria; he subsequently was placed on the Staff in Ireland and in England. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel, and that of Major General 4th June 1813. The 13th June 1814 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th foot. Major General Griffiths is at present serving on the Staff at Gibraltar.

557. Maj. Gen. Sir Granby Calcraft, Kt.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Appointed Cornet in the 15th light dragoons in March 1788; and Lieutenant in 1793. He served in the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and was at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and attack on Dunkirk. He was promoted to a Troop in April 1794; and was in the actions of the 17th, 24th, and 26th April; 10th, 17th, 18th, and 22d May; at the battle of Boxtel, sortie of Nimeguen, and battles of Alkmaer, on the 19th September and 1st October; in the latter he was wounded.

He was appointed Major in the 25th, now 22d, light dragoons in 1799; and in the expedition of that year to the Texel, served as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lord Paget. From the 25th he exchanged to the 3d dragoon guards in 1800; the 25th December 1800 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the latter regiment; the 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel in the army. In March 1809 he went to Portugal in command of his regiment. He was present at the battle of Talavera, and the subsequent retreat from thence. In 1810 he was in the retreat of the army to the lines of Torres Vedras, near Lisbon; during which, the battle of Busaco and different affairs took place. He was with the army when it advanced upon Massena's retreat, afterwards crossed the Tagus, and was in the affair with Marshal Beresford at Campo Mayor; with the covering army during the sieges of Badajos; and employed in the advance during the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. He was present with Lord Hill's corps in the retreat from Madrid and Salamanca, into Portugal, in 1812; and in all the affairs and battles in which the 3d dragoon guards were engaged, from the period of his disembarkation in the Peninsula, till June 1813, when he returned to England on account of illness; and was placed on the staff in North Britain, till September 1814.

For his share in the battle of Talavera, this officer received a medal, and the military order of the Tower and Sword was conferred upon him in 1812. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Major General.

558. Maj. Gen. Lord R. E. H. Somerset, K.C.B.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 10th dragoons 4th February 1793; Lieutenant in December following; Captain 28th August 1794. With the latter rank his Lordship served as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York in Holland in 1799, and was in the battles of the 19th September, 2d and 6th October. In November 1799 he was promoted to a Majority in the 12th light dragoons, and served with that regiment in Portugal; 25th December 1800 Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th dragoons. Lord R. Somerset has since served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington; was

engaged in the battle of Talavera, and in other important operations under that officer. His Lordship is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

559. Maj. Gen. John Picton,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th Foot.

The 21st January 1778 this officer was appointed Lieutenant in the late 75th foot, and in 1783 reduced to half-pay; in 1789 he received a Lieutenantcy in the 12th foot; 27th October 1790 a Company. He served in 1794 on the Continent, and was wounded at the siege of Nimeguen. The 15th January 1795 he succeeded to a Majority in the latter corps. He was employed in the expedition to Quiberon Bay; and in June 1798 he embarked for the East Indies; at the storming of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799, he commanded the 12th foot. The 1st January 1801 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. In two actions at Travancore, on the 15th and 31st January 1809, he commanded his regiment; and the 30th November 1809 succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in it. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1813.

The death of this officer has taken place since the above was put to press.

560. Maj. Gen. The Hon. Arthur Annesley,

Major in the 6th Garrison Battalion.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 31st dragoons the 10th July 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1801; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; Major of the 6th garrison battalion the 6th December 1811; and Major General the 4th June 1813.

561. Maj. Gen. Boyle Travers,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 56th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 40th foot 31st July 1790; Lieutenant in 1792; Captain late 114th foot in 1794; and Major the 19th August 1795. From March 1798, to July 1800, he was on half-pay. From November 1803, to June 1806, he served as Inspecting Field Officer on the staff in England; the 17th July 1806 he was appointed to a Majority in the 56th foot. In June 1807 he sailed for the East Indies.

The 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; of Colonel the 25th July 1810; and of Major General the 4th of June 1813. The 2d January 1812 he succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 56th foot.

562. Maj. Gen. Edward Scott,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 96th Foot.

In 1781 this officer was appointed Ensign and Lieutenant in the 11th regiment of foot; and Captain in the 13th foot 30th June 1790. At the latter period, on the discussion with Spain relative to Nootka Sound, he embarked and proceeded with his regiment on the secret expedition to the West Indies. In 1794 and 1795 he served in St. Domingo, where the British troops were incessantly harrassed by numerous enemies composed of French Jacobins combined with Negroes and people of color. They invested the whole line of posts, particularly Port Au Prince, the British head quarters, guarded on the eastern approach by the palisaded post Bossetin, against which they opened batteries from commanding heights. Captain Scott commanded at this post during eight days, when the enemy incessantly fired shot and shells into the post from sun-rise to sun-set, and every night threatened to storm. The highest approbation and thanks of the Commander of the forces, Major General Horneck, were expressed in General Orders on this occasion. The 1st September

1795, Captain Scott was promoted to the Majority of the 13th infantry. He served in the disturbances and rebellion in Ireland in 1797-98 and 99. In 1800 he embarked with his regiment on the secret expedition, under Sir James Pulteney, against Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. In 1801 he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Egypt, and in the action of the 13th March, on the advance from Aboukir to Alexandria, whilst charging the enemy under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, he received a violent contusion on his breast from a musket-ball which penetrated his cross-belts and clothing. The 13th regiment had, in this action, eleven officers and one hundred and twenty men killed and wounded out of four hundred engaged. The 1st January 1801 Major Scott was promoted brevet Lieutenant Colonel. In 1804 he served at Gibraltar during the whole period when that garrison was desolated by the most malignant fever on record. The 7th May 1807 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 96th regiment, and served with that corps several campaigns in the West Indies. The 25th July 1810 Lieutenant Colonel Scott was promoted brevet Colonel, and commanded in the Island of St. Croix, that year, and subsequently in 1813. The 4th June 1813 was promoted to the rank of Major General.

563. Maj. Gen. William M'Caskill,

Late Major in the 92nd Foot.

Appointed in August 1776 Ensign in the late 71st foot; and Lieutenant 19th October 1778. In 1778 he went out to his regiment in North America, and served there till the termination of the war in 1783, when he returned to England, and was placed on half pay. In September 1787 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 43rd foot; in September 1790 Captain in the Irish Invalid battalion; Captain in the late 92d foot the 31st December 1793; Major the 1st of September 1795; Inspecting Field officer of the recruiting department 24th May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1801; Colonel 25th July 1810; and Major General 4th June 1813. This officer is now serving on the staff at the island of St. Martin's in the West Indies; he has been on half pay several years.

564. Maj. Gen. John Crowgey,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 72nd Foot.

This officer purchased an Ensigncy in the 58th regiment the 9th January 1786, when the regiment was quartered in Edinburgh Castle, and joined that summer in Ireland; he purchased a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment the 1st January 1790; and a Company the 1st January 1793, and embarked from Ireland in June for England; and in November went out to the West Indies in Sir Charles Grey's expedition. He was employed against Martinique, and the other French Windward Islands in February 1794. Victor Hughes, and other French Deputies, with troops, arriving at Guadaloupe from France in June, this officer was sent down to that Island to command the 58th light company. He returned to Martinique the latter end of October when, from the great mortality among the officers, he became senior officer with the regiment, and took the command of it accordingly. He embarked at PortRoyal, Martinique, the 28th December 1794, and sailed for Grenada; he arrived at St. George's, in that Island, the 1st of January 1775; and was quartered on Richmond heights. Early in the month of March following, the insurrection in that island broke out; and he took the field under the Honorable Brigadier General Lindsay; the latter end of May the few remaining men drafted into the 9th regiment, and the officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to England under this officer's command in August.

The 1st of September 1795 he was appointed Major of the regiment. In June 1797 he embarked at Plymouth for Jersey; the summer of 1798 he embarked and proceeded to Portsmouth, and sailed with the regiment for Gibraltar in September; and on arriving there remained in the bay, and were joined by the 28th, 42d, and 90th regiments, with two companies of artillery; the troops then sailed under command of Sir Charles Stuart with sealed orders, proceeding up the Mediterranean, and landed in Minorca in November, and reduced the Island by the latter end of the month. This officer remained there in garrison till the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in June 1800, when he embarked and formed part of the reserve under Major Gen-

eral Moore, and Brigadier General Oakes. After various cruises on the shores of Italy, Spain, and Barbary, he arrived at Malta in November, and sailed for Marmorice bay. He arrived there with the 1st division of the fleet under Lord Keith the 27th December. The 1st January 1801 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; the 22d February he sailed from Marmorice; 1st March arrived in Aboukir bay, and landed in Egypt with the reserve on the 8th.

He was in the actions of the 13th and 21st; also at the attack and reduction of Rosetta, and Fort Julian. He proceeded with the army to Grand Cairo, and returned to the reduction of Alexandria. The regiment returned to Ireland under his command in February 1802. In July 1803 he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 16th reserve. In September removed to the 13th reserve; and reduced on the 24th February 1805; the following day he was appointed to the 1st garrison battalion; and in June 1809 he exchanged into the 72d regiment. He was appointed Colonel by brevet the 25th July 1810; and a Major General the 4th June 1813. He was placed on the staff of Ireland the 25th July following, where he still continues.

565. Maj. Gen. Frederick William Buller,

Late Captain in the 2d Foot Guards.

This officer received an Ensigncy in the 37th in 1790; a Lieutenantcy in 1791; and a Company in the 57th foot 1793. He served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in Flanders. In 1795 he obtained a Majority in the 57th, from which he exchanged into the 88th the 27th June 1796. He served with the latter regiment in the West Indies, and was at the siege of St. Lucie, and reduction of Grenada. He received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel the 1st January 1801; the 28th August 1804 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 88th, from which he exchanged into the Coldstream Guards the 1st December 1808; he received the brevet of Colonel the 25th July 1810; and that of Major General the 4th June 1813. He subsequently served on the staff at Bristol.

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566. Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 82nd Foot.

This officer received an Ensigncy in an independent company the 20th October 1793; a Lieutenantcy in November 1793; and a company in April 1794. In September 1795 he was appointed Major of the Nottingham Fencibles, with which corps he served in Ireland during the rebellion; he was subsequently reduced on half-pay, and remained so till October 1804, when he was appointed Major of the 3rd garrison battalion, and in June 1805 Major of the 87th; in which he continued till June 1809. During the latter period he served in Hanover; in South America, and was present at the siege of Monte Video and attack on Buenos Ayres; also in Spain and Portugal, and was at the battles of Vimiera, and Coruna; the 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel: the 21st December 1809 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 82nd; the 25th July 1810 the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th June 1813 that of Major General.

Major General Bradford has also served on the Home Staff: in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington: and is at present on the Staff of the Northern District. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

567. Maj. Gen. John Granby Clay,

Late Major in the 24th Dragoons.

This officer entered the army as an Ensign in Captain Abercrombie's independent company the 6th November 1782, at the age of fifteen; he was reduced the following year at the conclusion of the American war; he exchanged from half-pay into the 45th regiment 28th December 1784; joined the regiment in Ireland the beginning of 1785, and embarked for Grenada in the West Indies early in 1786; he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy 30th of April 1788; and detached in 1793 with the light infantry to Tobago, Barbadoes, Martinique, and Dominique.

In consequence of the 45th having suffered severely from climate and the effects of the Bulam fever, the regiment was drafted in 1794, when Lieutenant Clay volunteered his services with the 2nd battalion of light infantry on the expedition against Martinique under General Sir Charles Grey, and was attached to the 33rd light company; on the attack of the enemy's positions in the rear of St. Pierre's, Lieutenant Clay volunteered and led the forlorn hope at the storming of the Morne de Pin; his party consisted only of a serjeant and twelve men, with part of whom he gained the summit just before daybreak in rear of the enemy's position, who finding himself so unexpectedly assailed from that quarter, precipitately abandoned the post (leaving a brass field-piece in the hands of the storming party,) but not until Lieutenant Clay had himself wounded the French officer who commanded; after the capture of St. Pierre's, he assisted at the siege and reduction of forts Louis and Bourbon. After the conquest of Martinique, he accompanied the expedition against St. Lucie, and, on the surrender of that island, he returned to England on the 1st July, and purchased a company in the 105th regiment then raising at Leeds. His commission bore date 17th April 1794, and in consequence of his standing in the army as a Lieutenant, he became the senior Captain, and on the 16th September 1795 succeeded to the Majority; the regiment being drafted soon afterwards he remained unattached for some time, and was then placed on half-pay. In December 1796 he was appointed Brigade Major to the forces in South Britain, and stationed at Canterbury, Brighton, Lewes, and Arundel, being attached at different periods to Lieutenant Generals Bruce, Sir William Medows, Hulse, Cuyler, and Major General Whyte. In 1798 he accompanied the brigade of guards to Ireland. On the 19th May 1800 being appointed to the 2nd battalion 54th regiment, then under orders for secret service, he resigned his staff employment and joined his corps at Netley camp, and embarked soon after at Southampton, and sailed with the expedition under Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney to Belle Isle, Ferrol, Vigo bay, &c. He was made Lieutenant Colonel by brevet the 1st January 1801, and served with the army under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt: was in the severe actions of the 13th and 21st March, and present during the whole period of the siege of Alexandria; he accompanied Major General Coote's division of the army to the westward of Alexandria, and on the advance of the troops to attack a position of the enemy on the 22nd August, he had his charger killed under him by a French eighteen pounder on the heights of Marabout.

He left Alexandria the latter end of December, and returned to England in April 1802; was placed on half-pay shortly afterwards, in consequence of the reduction which took place. In July 1803 he was appointed to the buffs, and ordered to London to superintend the army of reserve for Middlesex, cities of London and Westminster, and Tower Hamlets. In June 1804 he was made Assistant Inspector General of the additional force; on 25th November 1805 appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Manchester recruiting district, and placed on the half-pay of 24th light dragoons. In May 1808 very serious disturbances broke out at Manchester, and all the manufacturing towns for many miles round, which Lieutenant Clay with very small means effectually quelled, in the course of a few days Major General Champagné, who commanded the north-west district, thanked him publicly for his active exertions on that occasion, and made very handsome mention of him to the Commander-in-Chief; in 1809 he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel in the army.

In April 1812 most alarming riots again took place at Manchester and its vicinity, when the mob assembled in very formidable numbers, and proceeded to acts of violence and outrage, which obliged Colonel Clay to act against them with the troops in garrison. The disturbances, however, assumed so serious an aspect in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire; that Government ordered Lieutenant General Maitland with a numerous Staff to Manchester, and dispatched a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and horse artillery there; but the timely example he made of the mob at Middleton, (where they attacked the mill and burned the dwelling-house of a Mr. Burton, a principal manufactor, and had the audacity to fire upon the troops) so completely dismayed them, that they had ceased to assemble in any great numbers before the reinforcements arrived; although the same bad spirit existed for many months afterwards. From the representations which were made to Government of the Colonel's services on this occasion, he was made Colonel on the Staff (as appears by the annexed documents,) and continued in the command of a brigade at Manchester until 4th June 1813, when he was made Major General and appointed to the Staff of the West Indies; and whilst preparing for his departure for Barbadoes, he was waited upon by a numerous party of the principal gentlemen of Manchester, and its immediate vicinity, who addressed him as follows:

" General Clay,

" We are deputed, Sir, by a most respectable body of our fellow townsmen, to congratulate you upon your recent promotion to the rank of Major General; yet, at the same time to express our concern that we shall consequently be deprived of your future services in this district, where you have for so many years commanded with the greatest honor to yourself, and the highest satisfaction of the neighbourhood. Under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and often with very circumscribed means, you have happily quelled insurrections without any acts of severity; and misguided mobs have found themselves obliged to own your lenity and forbearance. Permit us, therefore, to request that you will honor us by the acceptance of a sword and service of plate in recollection of these important services, and also of the high esteem we entertain for you as a member of society. May success attend you in the higher services in which you will hereafter be engaged, and whenever your sword may be drawn in defence of your country, we feel assured that the expectations of your Manchester friends will be realized to their fullest extent, and that we shall have the pleasure of congratulating you on your return to England, upon brilliant and important services against the open and avowed enemies of this highly distinguished country."

To this address the General made the following reply:

" Gentlemen,

" I return my sincere thanks to you and the highly respectable body whom you represent, for your congratulations on my recent promotion, and for the kind concern you are so good as to express at my consequent removal from the staff of this district.

" It is particularly gratifying to know that under the trying and unhappy circumstances to which you allude, my conduct, in the painful execution of my duty, was such as to merit your approbation; and the reflection that I was instrumental in restoring tranquillity to Manchester and its vicinity, will always afford me the most heartfelt satisfaction.

" I lament my inability to express, in language commensurate with my feelings, the due sense I have of the high and distinguished honor conferred upon me by your sumptuous pre-

sents of a sword and service of plate. They are sure and inestimable proofs of your friendship, and I accept of them with mingled emotions of gratitude and pride—grateful for such obvious marks of your esteem—proud that you deem me worthy of them.

"Permit me to offer you my warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, and to thank you once more not only for the signal honor you have done me this day, but for the uniform kindness I have experienced at your hands during my residence amongst you, which has made an impression on my mind that can never be effaced.

"When occasion shall present itself for drawing my sword against the avowed enemies of my king and country, I trust I shall neither disappoint your expectations, nor falsify your good opinion of me."

The sword was of the value of 100 guineas, extremely superb, and exquisitely wrought. The blade had the following inscription:

"To Major General J. G. Clay. This sword was most respectfully presented by his numerous friends in Manchester and Salford, as a grateful memorial of his invaluable services in the local events of 1812, and of the esteem and admiration with which they have uniformly regarded his excellent deportment as an officer and a gentleman, during a residence of eight years in the district."

A few days after this public mark of approbation, so honorable to his character and gratifying to his feelings, it was officially notified to him that the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to remove him from the staff of the West Indies to that of Great Britain; and he was directed to repair forthwith to Norman Cross and take upon him the command of that depôt; in which command he continued until the 24th September 1814, when his staff employment ceased in consequence of the termination of the war with France.

Mem. On Colonel Clay's relinquishing the situation of Inspecting Field Officer, in consequence of his appointment to the staff of the North West District, the officers on the recruiting service in the Manchester district, presented him with an elegant silver tea service and two beautiful salvers, as a mark of their esteem.

New Bailey Court House,
Manchester, 7th May, 1812.

" Dear Sir,

" At the desire of the several parties who have signed it, I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which, under the sense we entertain of Colonel Clay's exertions, we have felt it but justice to him to transmit to the Secretary of State. It occurs to us, that to Colonel Clay as an officer, it must be more especially important, if the sentiments we entertain were made known to the Commander-in-Chief, but feeling that it would be presumption in us to address His Royal Highness on the subject, we trust that we shall be excused by you if we lay the circumstances before you, in an anxious hope that, should you see no impropriety in the communication, you would honor us by taking such means as to you may seem most fitting to lay the subject before His Royal Highness.

I have the honor, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) W. R. Hay."

To the Right Honorable
Lieutenant General Maitland,
&c. &c. &c.

Manchester 9th May 1812.

" Dear Sir,

" I had the honor yesterday to receive your obliging communication on the subject of Colonel Clay, and I request you will be good enough to signify to the parties who have interested themselves so deeply in behalf of that valuable officer, that I shall have great satisfaction in forwarding their sentiments to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and in personally recommending Colonel Clay in the strongest terms to His Royal Highness's favorable consideration.

I am, Dear Sir, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) T. Maitland, Lieutenant General."

To the Rev. W. R. Hay,
&c. &c. &c.

New Bailey Court House, Manchester.
7th May 1812.

" Sir,

" We trust that we shall be excused (when in consequence of the new military arrangement that has been

made in this District, Colonel Clay has ceased to hold the responsible situation which he has for some time hitherto done in this neighbourhood) if we offer our unsolicited and unanimous testimony to his merits. It is in the knowledge of some of us, that the value of his former services has been reported to Government, but we deem it only justice to him on this occasion further to state, that in the present crisis, his exertions have been unremitted; that his co-operation with the Civil Power has been most active and acceptable, and that we consider his services to have been such as reflect honor on himself, and as having been of essential benefit to the public.

We have availed ourselves of an opportunity, by Mr. Farrington's being in London, to request that he would be so good as to deliver this letter, knowing that his sense of Colonel Clay's services is as high as our own, and that, should it be the wish of Government to have any further information on the subject, he is particularly qualified to give it.

We have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. R. Hay, J. Silvester, R. Wright, T. Beard } Magistrates
R. Wood Borough-reave
E. Lloyd, J. Kearsley } Constables

By the unanimous wish of the Committee for assisting the Magistrates, Boroughreave, and Constables.

(Signed) J. L. Philips, Chairman."

To the Right Honorable R. Ryder,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
&c. &c. &c.

Whitehall 11th May 1812.

"Gentlemen,

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to acquaint you that he has received from Mr. Farrington the unsolicited and unanimous testimony of the Magistrates and the Committee for supporting their authority, to the merits of Colonel Clay on his relinquishing the very responsible situation which he lately held at Manchester. In reply to your communication, Mr. Ryder directs me to acquaint you that he is fully sensible of Colonel Clay's services, and that he has thought it due to that officer to transmit your letter to

be laid before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. Beckett."

To the Magistrates &c. &c.
New Bailey Court House, Manchester.

568. Maj. Gen. William Lockhart,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 30th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 33d foot 31st May 1781, and Lieutenant the 29th of March 1783. He served in America in 1781, 82, and 83, and was severely wounded in a skirmish near Charlestown in November 1782. He returned to England at the peace of 1783, and being reduced, exchanged into the 30th, the 3rd of March 1784. He went out with the latter corps to the West Indies where he served with it till 1786; he was promoted to a Company in the 27th in 1793; in April 1794 he embarked for Corsica where he served the remainder of that year and in 1795. The 30th September 1795 he obtained a Majority in the 30th. In 1799 he served in Sicily; at the capture of Malta in 1800; the campaign in Egypt in 1801, and present at the action of the 13th March, and battle of Alexandria on the 20th; affair at Rhamanie 9th May; capture of Grand Cairo; and commanded his regiment at the affair of the Green Hill near Alexandria, 17th August, when it chased and repulsed a superior body of the enemy under the fire of their own batteries. The 1st of January 1801 he had the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 30th foot the 9th July 1803. In 1805 he served in the expedition to Hanover, and in 1806 sailed for the East Indies. In October 1807 he commanded the troops on board Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, when it captured the post of Grisse in the Island of Java, and burnt the Dutch men of war lying there.

The 25th of July 1810 he had the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th June 1813.

569. Maj. Gen. Alexander Cosby Jackson,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 66th Foot.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 94th foot the 23d of December 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1801; Major in the 67th foot the 9th July 1803; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; Lieutenant Colonel in the 66th foot the 27th of December 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813. He is serving on the Staff at Ceylon.

570. Maj. Gen. Gage John Hall,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th West India Regiment.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 78th foot the 23d of December 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th West India regiment the 3rd of September 1807; Colonel in the army in 1813, and Major General the 4th of June 1813.

571. Maj. Gen. The Honorable William Blaquiere.

This officer was a Captain in the army the 1st August 1793; Captain in the 25th light dragoons the 19th September 1795; Major in the 25th light dragoons the 1st February 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 22d January 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the 71st foot the 30th July 1807; Colonel in the army the 25th July 1810; and Major General the 4th of June 1813. He has been on half pay several years.

572. Maj. Gen. Henry Green Barry,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 15th Foot.

This officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 15th foot the 25th June 1789, and a Lieutenantcy the 4th May 1791. He joined his regiment at Dominica in the spring of 1792, and returned in 1795. The 22d May 1794 he was promoted to a troop in the 7th dragoon guards; he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir William Myers. The 23rd January 1800 he was removed to a Company in the 25th foot; the 16th July he received a Majority in the 55th, from which he was removed to the 15th foot the 2d October 1800, and the 4th March 1801 was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the latter regiment. In January 1805 he went out to the West Indies and returned in June 1808. He received the brevet of Colonel the 25th July 1810, and the 4th June 1813 that of Major General. He subsequently served on the Staff at Dublin, and is at present on the Staff at Limerick.

573. Maj. Gen. Thomas Browne,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 69th Foot.

This officer received an Ensigncy in the 59th foot in 1787, and served at Gibraltar seven months; he obtained his Lieutenantcy in 1789, and again went out to Gibraltar, where he continued one year and two months; he next served on the Staff as Brigade Major to Colonel James Craig at Jersey one year, and then joined his regiment. In April 1794 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Trigge, and accompanied him to Corsica, where he remained two years. The 3rd September 1795 he received his Company and again went out to Corsica, where he continued to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Trigge one year, at Gibraltar two years, and in the West Indies one year. He was ordered home with that officer's dispatches from

South America on the surrender of Surinam, and thereby obtained the brevet of Major, the 26th August 1799; and the 25th November 1799 received the Majority of his regiment. He again went out to the West Indies, and served as Aid-de-Camp to the before-mentioned General, and was ordered home with his dispatches on the reduction of the Danish and Swedish colonies in the Leeward Islands, and in consequence obtained the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. He received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment the 30th May 1805; the brevet of Colonel the 25th July 1810; and that of Major General the 4th June 1813.

574. Maj. Gen. Louis De Watteville,

Colonel of the Regiment "De Watteville."

This officer served the campaigns in Flanders as an Ensign and Lieutenant in a Swiss regiment in the Dutch service, and as a Captain was employed in the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, in Switzerland and Germany. The 1st May 1801 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment "De Watteville," with which he served in Egypt, Malta, the kingdom of Naples, and Sicily. He was present at the surrender of Alexandria in 1801, and at the battle of Maida 4th June 1806. The 7th May 1812 he was appointed Colonel of the regiment, and the 4th June 1813 Major General. He is now serving on the Staff in Canada.

575. Maj. Gen. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B.

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign 1st foot guards in 1791. He served in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, action at Lincelles, and siege of Dunkirk. The 9th October 1794 he was appointed Lieutenant and Captain; and the 14th May 1794 Adjutant. He served with the guards in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder as

Adjutant to the 3rd battalion. The 14th May 1801 he succeeded to a Company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; to the brevet of Colonel the 25th July 1810; and was appointed Major General the 4th June 1813.

This officer also served in the expedition to Walcheren, and in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington. He is at present on the Staff of the army employed on particular service in America, under Major General Sir E. M. Pakenham. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

576. Maj. Gen. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, K.C.B.

Quarter Master General, and Colonel of the Royal African Corps.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 66th foot 17th October 1783, and in 1786 joined his regiment in the West Indies, where he remained till 1790. The 5th March 1789 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and in the spring of 1792 again joined his regiment in the West Indies, and accompanied it to Gibraltar in 1793. From thence he went up as a volunteer with Lord Hood's fleet to Toulon, where he remained till October, and then returned to Gibraltar. In 1794 he was sent to England; the 2nd September 1795 promoted to a Company, and went to Ireland as Aid-de-Camp to General Dalrymple; he was subsequently employed in Ireland as Assistant Adjutant General to the Northern District. The 9th November 1797 he succeeded to a Majority in his corps, and in March 1798 went to Halifax to join it. He commanded the 66th till 1799, and was then appointed Military Secretary to the Duke of Kent, at that time Commander-in-Chief in British North America; in 1800 he returned with His Royal Highness to England. The 21st May 1801 this officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 85th; he embarked with the regiment on a secret expedition, and commanded it in Madeira and Jamaica. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in Jamaica, and remained there till 1803, when he returned home; and in May of that year was appointed Permanent Assistant Quarter Master General, and employed under Sir David Dundas in the Southern District. In January 1804 he was appointed Deputy Barrack

Master General to the Forces; 4th August Lieutenant Colonel 92nd foot, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York. The 13th June 1808 Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Royal African corps; March 1809 Military Secretary to Sir David Dundas, the Commander-in-Chief; October 1809 Commissary-in-Chief; 25th July 1810 Colonel of the Royal African corps; Quarter Master General in 1812; and 4th June 1813 Major General. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

577. Maj. Gen. Michael Head,

Lieutenant Colonel 13th Light Dragoons.

This officer was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 12th light dragoons the 3rd December 1785; to a Lieutenantcy in ditto the 31st January 1790; to a troop in ditto the 31st August 1793; and to a Majority in the 8th light dragoons the 19th July 1799. The 4th June 1801 he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the 13th light dragoons; Colonel by brevet in August 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813.

He was employed part of 1793, the whole of 1794, and part of 1795, in the Mediterranean, and in the reduction of the Island of Corsica, under the command of the late Sir Charles Stuart. In 1797, 1798, and 1799 he was employed in Portugal and Minorca; he was present at the landing of the British troops, in 1798, in the Island of Minorca, at which period he was Aid de Camp to Lieutenant General the Earl of Rosslyn; and was also at the siege of Cicudella in that island.

In 1810, 11, 12, and 13, he served as Commanding officer of the 13th light dragoons in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, from whence he returned on his promotion to the rank of Major General.

578. Maj. Gen. Joseph Fuller,

Late Captain in the 2d Foot Guards.

Appointed Ensign 2d foot guards in August 1792. In 1793 and part of 1794 he served in Flanders; he was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and in all the actions of that campaign. The 22d January 1794 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain. In June 1798 he embarked on a secret expedition under Lieutenant General Hulse, and landed on the coast of Ireland, in which country he served one year during the rebellion; in 1799 he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the principal actions. He was appointed Aid de Camp to Lieutenant General Hulse, and remained on that officer's staff till June 1801; the 18th June in the latter year he succeeded to a company in his regiment with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In December 1808 he embarked on a secret expedition under Major General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, and in April following landed at Lisbon; and was appointed to command the light companies of the 2d brigade of guards, with the rifle company of the 60th regiment. He was at the passage of the Douro 12th May 1809; in the battle of Talavera, and at other important occurrences in the Peninsula. He has since served on the staff in England. The 25th of July 1810 he received the brevet of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1813.

579. Maj. Gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 82d Foot.

Appointed Ensign 20th foot in 1785; Lieutenant in 1789; Captain in an Independent Company in June 1793, from which he exchanged to the 20th foot in 1794; he was promoted to a Majority in his regiment in 1799; Lieutenant Colonel in the

army in June 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the 32d foot the 6th of June 1805; Colonel in the army the 25th of July 1810; and Major General the 4th June 1813.

This officer has served two years in Halifax, Nova Scotia; he was in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and present in all the actions of that campaign; at Minorca in 1800; and in the campaign in Egypt in 1801, where he was present at the siege and capitulation of Alexandria. In October 1802 he was reduced to half pay. From 1803 to 1805 he served upon the staff in England as Assistant Adjutant General. He has subsequently served on the staff in Canada, and is a Knight Commander of the military order of the Bath.

580. Maj. Gen. Adam Gordon,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 67th Foot.

Appointed Lieutenant 101st foot 27th February 1784; and removed to the 67th in 1785. From July 1785 to October 1791 he served in the West Indies, and then returned to England on account of ill health. In 1793 he succeeded to a company, and in April of that year went to the West Indies, where he remained till 1795. He was personally present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, and storming of Fort Royal, Martinique; at the capture of St. Lucie, the storming of the Vigie, and at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1794, after which he returned home, and in February 1796 again went out to the West Indies. He served in St. Domingo, and was present at the reduction of Fort Bombard. In 1799 he came home on sick certificate. The 31st January 1799 he was appointed to a Majority in the 67th; and the 25th June 1801 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel; and that of Major General 4th June 1813.

In June 1806 this officer went out to the East Indies, and served there for a considerable period. In 1814 he was placed on the staff in North Britain, and in the same year appointed to the staff at Madras, where he is still serving.

581. Maj. Gen. Thomas Gage Montresor,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 22d Light Dragoons.

This officer, in 1789, obtained a Subaltern's commission in the 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment, and proceeded immediately to join his corps, then stationed at Gibraltar. After a residence of two years there, he returned to England, and was in a short time appointed Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master-General on the home staff; but the war with France breaking out, he got himself transferred to the same department in the force under the command of the Earl of Moira; with whom he served in Flanders, and until the dispersion of the troops he commanded. During this period, in the year 1794, he purchased a Company in the Royal Irish. The latter end of the year 1795 he went to join his regiment, then serving in Corsica, and was immediately appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General De Burgh, by whom he was twice sent on important business to Italy.

On the evacuation of the Mediterranean by the British troops, this officer proceeded to Lisbon, and afterwards to England. General De Burgh, now Earl of Clanricarde, having been appointed to the staff in Ireland, he again named him his Aid-de-Camp. At the period of the landing of the French under Humbert, His Lordship was confined to his bed with sickness, but gave this officer leave to join the army in the field, where he acted as Brigade Major, until the affair of Ballananick terminated that short service.

In May 1799 he was appointed to the Majority of an Albanian corps, which His Majesty's Ministers intended should be employed in co-operation with the British troops in Egypt. For this purpose he embarked at Yarmouth, and travelled through Germany, to Trieste, and sailed down the Adriatic to Corfu. After remaining there some time, he went to the Island of Malta, and obtained permission to join the expedition proceeding to Egypt, which he fortunately fell in with at sea. He was now appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Hutchinson; and after the battle of the 21st of March, he was detached with Colonel Spencer, when that officer marched against Rosetta. He was

directed by Colonel Spencer to take the charge of the Captain Pacha's battalions, which were commanded by Germans, and became the usual channel of communication with His Highness. He was subsequently detached by the Commander-in-Chief to the Grand Vizier, with whom he was at the battle of Alhauh, and on various important occasions. But after the capture of Cairo, he was ordered to England with dispatches, when he had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel conferred on him.

Peace between France and England having been shortly after proclaimed, he exchanged into the 22d regiment of dragoons, serving in India. After commanding this fine regiment in various parts of the Peninsula of India, he was nominated, in 1806, to the important command of the Subsidiary force at Hydrabad. Here a serious insurrection took place, headed by the able ex-minister Mohijsut Ram, against whom Lieutenant Colonel Montresor was ordered to march. Having effectually prevented his entering the southern dominions of the Nizam, and forced him to cross the rivers Tapty and Nurbuddah, he returned to Hydrabad, the object of the expedition being accomplished. Two dangerous mutinies in the Madras army having occurred during Lieutenant Colonel Montresor's command at this station, were suppressed in a great measure by the steps he pursued. He was recalled from Hydrabad in September 1809 by the Government of Madras, and appointed the next month by the Governor-General to the no less important command of the troops serving His Highness the Paishwa. Here he was twice employed in the field in successful operations, but was obliged, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major General, dated the 4th of June 1813, to resign his command and return to England, when he found a peace had been concluded with France.

582. Maj. Gen. Matthew Chit Darby Griffith,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

Appointed Ensign 44th foot in 1791, and removed to the 1st foot guards in 1792. He served in Flanders from November 1793, to the 8th May 1794, when he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain. He was in the battles of

the 16th, 17th, and 26th April 1794, and in the actions of the 27th August, 10th and 19th September, 2d and 6th October 1799 in Holland. The 3d July 1801 he was promoted to a Company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served a part of the campaign in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was in the action at Lugo, and in the battle of Coruna. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel; and the 4th June 1813 that of Major General.

583. Maj. Gen. Ralph Darling,

Deputy Adjutant-General, and late Lieutenant Col. of 51st Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 45th foot in May 1793; he joined his corps at Grenada in August, and was employed from March 1795 to the end of that year, against the insurgents; the Negroes, assisted by the French from Guadaloupe, having revolted and murdered the Governor, and a number of the inhabitants. In September 1795 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 45th; and in January 1796 removed and appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 15th foot, which regiment he joined in Martinique; and in August 1796 he was appointed by Sir Ralph Abercrombie Military Secretary, and left in that Island with General Graham, who then commanded in the West Indies. In September 1796 he was promoted to a Company in the 27th; and January 1797 he volunteered with the expedition sent against Trinidad, and was present at the surrender of that Island. In July 1797 he was appointed Military Secretary to General Morshead, who commanded in the West Indies, and in October to General Cuyler, who succeeded to the command in the West Indies. In May 1798 he returned to England with General Cuyler, and in July was appointed his Aid-de-Camp; in January 1799 Military Secretary to Sir Thomas Trigge, who was sent to the West Indies as Commander-in-Chief; in July he proceeded with the expedition against Surinam, and was present at the surrender of that Colony. In February 1800 he was appointed Major in the 4th West India Regiment; in April 1801 was in the expedition against the Danish and Swedish Islands, and present at the surrender of St. Bartholomew's, St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Croix.

In July 1801 this officer was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 69th; he continued as Military Secretary in the West Indies till July 1802, when he returned to England. In July 1803 he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and attached to the home district. In April 1805 he accompanied his regiment to India, but returned in 1806, and was, 8th May, removed into the 51st foot. In August 1806 he was appointed Principal Assistant Adjutant-General, and stationed at the Horse Guards; in which situation he continued till September 1808, when he accompanied his regiment to Spain, and was present with it before Lugo, on the 7th January 1809, and on the 16th before Coruna. On his return to England, he resumed his staff appointment; in July 1809 was appointed Deputy Adjutant to the troops sent to the Scheldt, and was at the siege and surrender of Flushing in August. In September he returned to England, and resumed his staff situation; and in 1814 was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General. This officer received the rank of Colonel 25th July 1810; and that of Major General 4th June 1813.

584. Maj. Gen. George Horsford,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 18th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 67th foot in 1787; Lieutenant in 1790. This officer served as Ensign and Lieutenant in Antigua, Grenada and Martinique. In 1794 he obtained a Company in the 58th, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Leland. The 4th of June 1796 he received a Majority in the 58th foot, from which he removed to the 99th, 30th of August 1799. He served in the Mediterranean 18 months, and subsequently in the West Indies commanding the 59th. The 28th of August 1801 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th West India regiment from which he removed the 26th January 1809 to the 18th foot. He received the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General in Jamaica, and is at present serving at Bermuda. The 25th of July 1810 he had the brevet of Colonel in the army; and the 4th of June 1813 rank of Major General.

585. Maj. Gen. Randolph Marriott,

Late Lieut. Col. in the 24th Foot.

Appointed Ensign and Lieutenant in an Independent Company in 1793; Captain in the 99th, 17th February 1794; and Captain 31st foot 30th July following. In May 1796 this officer was employed under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies, and in 1797 he returned to England. The 19th January 1797 he succeeded to a Majority in the 31st; in 1799 was employed in the expedition to the Helder; and in 1800 on the coast of Spain. The 9th of October 1800 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 9th; and in 1802 was placed on half pay. In 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th Reserve, from which he was removed to the 24th foot 1st September 1804. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel; and the 4th June 1813 that of Major General.

586. Maj. Gen. Lachlan Macquarie,

Licutenant Colonel in the 73rd Foot.

This officer entered the service as Ensign in the 2d battalion of the 84th foot the 9th of April 1777. He performed garrison duty at Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia in North America for four years from 1777 to 1781 inclusive. The 18th of January 1781 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 1st battalion 71st foot. He did garrison duty at New York and Charlestown in North America, and in the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies for three years. He was reduced on half pay the 4th of June 1784, and appointed Lieutenant in the 77th regiment the 25th December 1787; and Captain the 9th of November 1788. Captain Macquarie served in various parts of India from the 3d of August 1788 to the 1st of January 1803; he was present at the sieges of Cannanore in 1790, at Seringapatam in 1791, at Cochin in 1795, and at Columbo in 1796. The 3rd of May 1796 he succeeded to a Majority in the 86th foot. He continued to serve in various parts of India and in Egypt during the abovementioned periods. He was present at the battle of See-

daseer, and at the siege of Seringapatam in India in 1799; he was on actual service in Malabar and in some petty engagements there, and was present at the siege of Alexandria in Egypt in the year 1801. The 7th of November 1801 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 73rd foot. He served at home as Assistant Adjutant General on the London staff from July 1803 till April 1805 and afterwards in India with the 86th regiment in the field in 1805 and 1806. He returned home in 1807 to join the 73d regiment, and in May 1809 was sent out to New South Wales and where he is serving on the staff at present. The 25th of July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1813.

587. Maj. Gen. Sir Samuel Gibbs, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 59th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 102d foot in October 1783, and in 1788 removed to the 60th. In the summer of 1789 he went to Nova Scotia, and from thence to Canada where he joined the 2d battalion of his corps, and served with it in Upper Canada two years and seven months. Early in 1792 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 11th foot, and joined his regiment at Gibraltar; in February 1793 he returned with it to England, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General James Grant. In the spring of 1794 he accompanied the 11th to Corsica, and served there and on board Lord Hood's fleet in the Mediterranean till the end of 1795, when he obtained a company. He served as Captain and Adjutant in the garrison of Gibraltar six months; in April 1796 he returned to England and was re-appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General James Grant. In 1798 he was at the affair at Ostend under General Coote, taken prisoner, and exchanged at Christmas of that year. In 1799 he succeeded to a Majority in the 11th and accompanied the regiment to the West Indies. He commanded it at the attack of St. Martin's; on the expedition against the Danish and Swedish Islands; and in the Island of Martinico till promoted in 1802 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 10th West India regiment. Soon after the peace of 1802 he returned to England, and brought home the dispatches from the Commander in Chief Sir T. Trigge. On the reduction of the 10th West India regiment, this officer was appointed to the 12th bat-

talion of reserve, and from thence to the 59th foot. He served in the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope in 1805, and commanded the 59th at the reduction of that colony in January 1806. From the Cape he proceeded to the East Indies; he commanded a corps of observation at the beginning of the Travancore war, and a brigade in Travancore; at the expedition to Java he also commanded a brigade. The 25th July 1810 he received the brevet rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June 1813 was appointed Major General. In 1813 he commanded the British force sent to Stralsund to co-operate with the allies, and afterwards served on the staff in Holland; he is at present on the staff of the army under Major General Sir E. Pakenham, employed on particular service in America, and to which he was appointed in 1814. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

588. Maj. Gen. Herbert Taylor,

Late Captain in the 2d Foot Guards.

This Officer joined the British army in Flanders in April 1793, as Secretary to Sir James Murray, then Adjutant General, and was present as a volunteer at the action of St. Amand on the 8th May, the battle of Famars on the 23rd, the sieges of Valenciennes, and Dunkirk; and at most of the actions during that campaign. The 25th March 1794, he was appointed Cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards; and the 17th July following, Lieutenant. Upon the return of Sir James Murray to England, this officer continued with the Duke of York as an Assistant Secretary; he was present (in general joining his regiment in the field as Cornet or Lieutenant) at the battles of the 17th, 22nd, and 26th April near Cateau; of the 10th, 17th, and 22nd May near Tournay; and at some of the less important affairs during that campaign, and the retreat through Holland; the 6th May 1795 he was promoted to a troop in his regiment.

When His Royal Highness returned to England, Captain Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieutenant General Harcourt, and Sir David Dundas until the 16th of September 1795; when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-

in-Chief, 1st August 1795; and soon after Assistant Secretary in His Royal Highness's office. In July 1798 Captain Taylor, having leave of absence from the Duke of York, attended Lord Cornwallis (appointed Lord Lieutenant) to Ireland, in the situations of Military and Private Secretary, and Aid-de-Camp. He continued with his Lordship until February 1799 when he returned to England, on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York: in September 1799 he attended His Royal Highness to Holland; and was present at the battles of the 19th September, 2nd and 6th October in that year. Captain Taylor remained with Sir James Pulteney as Secretary, until the return of the troops from North Holland; the 22nd January 1801, he was promoted to a Majority in the 2nd dragoon guards; the 26th December following to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 9th West India regiment; the 18th March 1803 he was placed on half-pay; and the 26th May 1803 appointed to a Company in the Coldstream guards.

This officer continued in the situation of Private Secretary, and Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, until the 13th June 1805; when he was appointed Private Secretary to His Majesty; he received the rank of Colonel the 25th July 1810. In March 1812 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the King's Private Property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency,) Private Secretary to the Queen; the 4th June 1813 he obtained the rank of Major General. In November 1813 he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the army under Sir Thomas Graham, in March 1814, he was sent on a Military Mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, Sir Thomas Graham, and to the Hague.

589. Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Kt.

Licutenant Colonel in the 22nd Dragoons.

This officer joined, as a volunteer, the army under the Duke of York in Flanders in 1793, and was appointed Cornet in the 15th dragoons in April 1794. He served all those campaigns, and was present at the principal battles and actions till the return of the cavalry. The 31st October 1794 he was appointed Lieutenant, and Captain in the same year. He served on the Staff as Aid-de-Camp to Major General St. John during the

rebellion in Ireland; and in 1799 went to Holland, and was present in all the considerable actions. In June 1800 he succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen. He went through Germany and Italy by Marmora and Cyprus to Egypt, and was present in all the battles and actions of the campaign in the latter country; he afterwards embarked with the expedition for Corfu. In February 1802 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in Hompesch's corps, and in October placed on half-pay. He served as Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry to the counties of Devon, Somerset, and part of Cornwall. In August 1804 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 19th light dragoons; in March 1805 he was removed to the 20th, and went to the Brazils and Cape of Good Hope; he was present at the capture of the latter place.

This officer next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, and was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from the one at Pultusk to that of Friedland inclusive; he returned from thence through St. Petersburg, and was immediately sent back to the latter place on a special mission; and came to England in December 1807. In August 1808 he went to Portugal to raise and form the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castille and Estremadura, during and for several months after the retreat of the British from Spain. He was ordered by General Cuesta and Marshal Beresford to take the command of a corps of 10,000 men on the Tietar; but the battle of Midellin frustrating that arrangement, he was afterwards directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Marshal Beresford's army, in pursuit of Marshal Soult: subsequently he was ordered into Spain by Sir A. Wellesley to command a Legion and a Spanish Brigade, and formed the advance of the combined army. He was engaged in various encounters, and penetrated within nine miles of Madrid. At the battle of Talavera he was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in rear of the enemy's centre, within half a mile of his head quarters, and finally cut off; but saved the corps under his command by passing the mountains, and at Bainos fought the enemy, 12,000 infantry and 2500 cavalry and 30 guns, for nine hours, having under his command neither guns nor cavalry, and only 3000 infantry, of which 1200 kept posts that covered passes. Sir Robert's guns were saved; but marched by another route on the first intimation of Sir A. Wellesley's movement on the Tagus. Since this period, Sir Robert Wilson was constantly employed as British Military

Correspondent at the head-quarters of the allied armies on the Continent, and was present in the principal occurrences that took place in the eventful years of 1812, 1813, and 1814.

The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Colonel in the army; 10th December 1812 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 22nd light dragoons; and the 4th June 1813 was appointed Major General.

590. Maj. Gen. Matthew Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

Late Captain in the 2nd Foot Guards, and Adjutant General in Ireland.

His Lordship entered the service as an Ensign in the 49th foot in 1787. He served nine months in Barbadoes, at the expiration of which period he came to England on sick leave for six months: he returned to the West Indies and served two years and a half, eleven months of which he was at St. Domingo. His Lordship was present at the first and second attacks upon Tiburon; at the storming of Fort De L'Acul, near Leagone; at the affair of Bombard, near Cape Nicola Mole; and at the reduction of Port-au-Prince. In 1791 Lord Aylmer received a Lieutenantcy in his regiment; and the 8th August 1794 a Company. In October 1794 his Lordship reached England on sick leave for six months. In May 1798 he was present at the descent near Ostend, and taken prisoner; he remained in a French prison six months. In 1799 he was present in the action at the Helder; the attack on the British lines the 10th September; and the battles of the 19th September and 2nd October. The 9th October 1800 his Lordship received the Majority of the 85th; and in 1801 served seven months in Jamaica. The 25th March 1802 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 85th, and upon the reduction of the 2nd battalion of that regiment in October, he was placed on half-pay; the 9th June 1803 his Lordship exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. In 1805 he served under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Germany; he was afterwards at the siege of Copenhagen; the 25th July 1810 he received the brevet of Colonel. His Lordship served in the campaigns in the Peninsula; was at the passage of the Douro, the battle of Talavera, and other important actions. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant General to Lord Wellington's army; and the 4th June 1813 received

the rank of Major General. Since the conclusion of the war his Lordship has been placed on the Staff at Dublin; and lately appointed Adjutant General in Ireland. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

591. Maj. Gen. Digby Hamilton,

Colonel of the Royal Waggon Train, and Waggon Master General to the Forces.

This officer was appointed Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the 2nd dragoons the 24th June 1795; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the Royal Waggon Train the 16th August 1799; Colonel in the army the 5th November 1803; and Major General the 12th August 1813. He served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington.

592. Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Holloway, Kt.

Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer, and 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers the 17th January 1776; 1st Lieutenant the 1st January 1783; Captain the 16th January 1793; Major in the army the 1st January 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 20th of July 1804; Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 1st of May 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He served with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the dominions of the Grand Signior in 1801.

593. Maj. Gen. John Humfrey,

Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers the 17th of January 1776; 1st

Lieutenant the 1st of January 1783; Captain the 16th of January 1793; Major in the army the 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel the 1st of March 1805; Colonel in the Royal Engineers the 1st of May 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

594. Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Imhoff, Kt.

This officer was Captain in the 1st life guards the 4th of April 1799; Major in the 4th foot in 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th foot the 5th of February 1802; Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th garrison battalion 17th September 1807; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. In the year 1786 this officer had the honor to be recommended by the Queen to the reigning Prince of Waldeck, and was appointed by His Serene Highness to the command of a Company in one of his regiments, which regiment he joined in 1787 at Arolson, his capital, in Germany. The object of Sir Charles Imhoff's friends in obtaining this appointment was to qualify him for his future profession by a knowledge of the German tactics, and by a study and practice of the German and French languages. For these purposes ample time was afforded him by the general peace which lasted till the year 1793. The war then breaking out, he quitted the service of that Prince, returned to England and accepted a commission in the Berkshire regiment of militia, which he quitted as Captain of a Company in 1798, and then purchased a troop in the first regiment of Life Guards. In 1802 peace was concluded, and Lieutenant Colonel Imhoff immediately embraced the opportunity to go abroad for the purpose of visiting the Prince of Waldeck, and through his recommendation the principal courts of Germany. While thus employed the war again broke out, and he returned home immediately from Berlin. He continued on half pay till 1807, when he was appointed for a very short period an inspecting field officer of the volunteers of the North Inland District in Nottingham, and afterwards as Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Garrison Battalion stationed in Jersey. In that and the adjoining Islands he remained in command of the battalion till June 1812, when he was placed on the Staff as Inspecting Field Officer of the Guernsey militia; he continued in the latter situation until he obtained the rank of Major Gene-

ral. Whilst holding the appointment of Inspector, he occasionally officiated in the capacity of commanding officer of the garrison during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, and on the 25th of June 1814 he was regularly sworn into that office and exercised its functions till the 20th of the following August.

595. Maj. Gen. Gabriel Gordon,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 60th foot in 1781; Lieutenant the 26th of November 1784; Captain the 10th of July 1794; and Major the 16th of May 1800. After completing 20 years' service with the 60th foot in the West Indies and Canada, Major Gordon obtained leave to come to England, and in 1803 returned to Jamaica. The 9th of March 1802 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment, and soon after his return to the West Indies was appointed to command and superintend the British settlement at the Bay of Honduras, and subsequently Deputy Quarter Master General on that station. He was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. He was subsequently appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th foot. The 4th of June 1811 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and that of Major General 4th of June 1814.

596. Maj. Gen. Archibald Steuart,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the Royals.

This officer in 1791 went to the East Indies as a Cadet; he procured an Ensigncy in the 14th foot, but was obliged to return home on account of illness; in 1793 he exchanged into the 18th foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar, and accompanied to Toulon. He was present at the sortie at the heights of Crascis, when General O'Hara was taken prisoner, and during the whole of the siege of that place. In 1794 he succeeded to

a Lieutenantcy; he served in Corsica, and was at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. In 1795 he obtained a Company in the 2d battalion Scotch brigade, and sailed to Gibraltar; in 1796 the 2d battalion having been drafted into the 1st, the officers were sent home and allowed to retire on full pay. Captain Steuart procured an exchange into the 1st battalion; he served in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1800 he was appointed to a Majority in the Royals, and in 1801 sailed on a secret expedition to the West Indies; he served under the late Sir T. Trigge at the capture of St. Martin's and the Danish Islands; after which he returned to England. The 25th March 1802 he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Royals, and joined the 1st battalion of that corps at Antigua; in 1803 he succeeded to the command of the troops at St. Kitt's; in September of that year he was sent to take the command of the troops at Antigua; and towards the end of the same year was appointed by General Grinfield to command the forces in Berbice; in 1804 he returned to England. He embarked for the East Indies in March 1807, and returned in September 1809; since which he has again served in the West Indies. The 4th June 1811 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and of Major General.

597. Maj. Gen. Alexander Adams,

Licutenant Colonel in the 78th Foot.

The 28th January 1778 this officer entered the army as Ensign in the late 75th foot; he obtained his Lieutenantcy in 1783 in the same regiment, and was shortly after placed upon half-pay. In 1789 he exchanged into the 2nd foot, and served three years at Gibraltar; the 14th March 1793 he received a Company in the 78th; and from September 1794 till April 1795, he served in Flanders; he was in the actions of the 4th November and 30th December 1794, and of 5th and 8th January 1795. From August 1795 to January 1796 he served on the coast of France; in March 1796 he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and in November 1796 he went from the Cape to India. The 30th August 1798 he received a Majority in his regiment, and the 7th of April 1802 a Lieutenant Colonelcy. He was present at the siege of Ahmed; at the battles of Assaye and Argaum; the 4th of June 1811 he received the brevet of Colonel; and that of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

598. MAJ. GEN. THE HONORABLE GODFREY BOSVILLE,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 70th foot the 12th March 1796; Captain the 9th November 1796; Captain in the 23rd foot, the 25th April 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the 24th foot, the 28th April 1802; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st foot guards, the 11th of February 1808; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

599. MAJ. GEN. THOMAS NORTON POWLETT,

Major in the late 95th Foot.

THIS officer was Major in the late 95th foot the 2nd of February 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 7th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has served on the staff as an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

600. MAJ. GEN. SIR EDWARD GERALD BUTLER, KT.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 87th Foot.

THIS officer was Major in the 87th foot the 12th of April 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the 87th foot, the 16th of August 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

601. Maj. Gen. Samuel Need,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 24th Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet in the dragoon guards the 17th of October 1784; Lieutenant in 1786; Captain in 1793; and Major in the 27th, now 24th light dragoons the 19th of April 1796. In the latter year he embarked for the East Indies, and landed at the Cape of Good Hope; he was present at the capture of the Dutch fleet and army, which was sent to re-take the Cape in 1796; and he subsequently proceeded to the East Indies. The 29th of April 1802 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; with the latter rank he served in the East Indies: he was present in 1802 at the sieges of the following forts; Sarsnee, Bidzee Ghur, and Kuchourie. He served with the army under Lord Lake during the whole of his Lordship's campaigns, and was at the annexed sieges and actions. August the 29th 1803, siege of Coel; September 4th, assault of Allighur; September 14th, Delhi; October, capture of Agra; November 1st, Lasiwarrie; in October 1804 at Junda; October 7th and 10th, at Muttra; November 17th, at Futty Ghur; and December, at the siege and capture of Dieg; the 23rd of January, 29th March and the 2d of April 1805, at Bhurtpore; and March the 22nd at Assul-Ghur. During the two last of Lord Lake's campaigns, he commanded a brigade of cavalry; the 22nd June 1809 he obtained a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 24th dragoons; the 24th of June 1811 the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June 1814 that of Major General.

602. Maj. Gen. Edward Webber,

Captain in the late 90th Foot.

This officer was appointed Captain in the late 90th foot in 1794; Major in the army the 3rd May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on half-pay several years.

603. Maj. Gen. Michael Edward Jacob.

Appointed Ensign 64th foot in December 1764; and Lieutenant in March 1768. In September following he accompanied his regiment to America: he was in the action of Lexington; in the reserve at the battle of Bunker's Hill; at the blockade of Boston; the landing of Staten Island; the action of Flat Bush; the taking of York Island; the action at Frog Neck; and at the battles of White Plains, and Brandywine: in the latter Lieutenant Jacob was severely wounded, and consequently returned to England. The 12th September 1777 he obtained a Company; and in 1792 went on half-pay. In August 1795 he returned to full-pay in the 76th, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late General Sir T. Musgrave, in which situation he continued till December following, when the General retired from the staff. In May 1796 he received the brevet of Major; of Lieutenant Colonel 29th April 1802; and the 2d July 1803 a Majority in the 30th regiment; in August following he went on half-pay, being appointed Military Superintendent at Chatham. The 4th of June 1811 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

604. Maj. Gen. Thomas L'Estrange.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 54th foot the 26th of October 1775; he served in North and South Carolina, Staten, New York, Long and Rhode Islands; and was in America until the final evacuation by the British. The 18th of August 1778 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 7th foot; the 23rd of April 1788 to a Company, from which he exchanged to the 4th and first garrison battalions. The 4th of June 1811 he had the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June 1814 of Major General. He was for some time an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

605. Maj. Gen. Sir T. Brooke Pechell, Bt.

Guidon and Captain in the late 2d Horse Grenadier Guards.

This officer was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the 2d troop of Horse Grenadier Guards the 8th December 1783; Guidon and Captain the 1st of May 1788; Major in the army the 3d of May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

606. Maj. Gen. William Latham,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th Dragoon Guards.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 4th Horse the 20th of May 1778; Lieutenant the 4th of August 1781; Captain in the 7th dragoon guards the 31st of August 1788; Major in the army the 3d of May 1796; Major in the 7th dragoon guards the 1st of January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th dragoon guards the 1st of November 1810; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

607. Maj. Gen. David Dewar,

Major in the late "Independent and Unattached Officers."

This officer was appointed Major in the late Independent and Unattached Officers the 13th of May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on half pay several years.

608. MAJ. GEN. CHARLES CRAVEN,

Major in the late Royal Dublin Regiment.

THIS officer was Major in the late Royal Dublin regiment the 17th of May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army in 1809; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on half pay several years.

609. MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH FOVEAUX.

THIS officer was Major in the New South Wales Corps the 10th of June 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He served in New South Wales; and in Ireland as an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

610. MAJ. GEN. GEORGE KINNARD DANA,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Garrison Battalion.

THIS officer was Major in the 13th foot the 26th of August 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th garrison battalion the 25th of November 1806; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

611. Maj. Gen. James Moore,

Major in the 23rd Light Dragoons.

This officer was Major in the 23rd light dragoons the 1st of November 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Major in the 40th foot the 6th of January 1814; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He is at present serving on the staff at Alderney.

612. Maj. Gen. Edward Baynes,

Colonel of the Glengary Fencibles, and Adjutant General in North America.

The 13th May 1783 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the late 82d foot, which being disbanded the same year, he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 32d; which regiment he joined at Gibraltar in the spring of 1787. The 18th of August 1790 he received his Lieutenantcy, and in 1793 embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes. He served in that island, Tobago, and Martinique, until June 1794, when he embarked in command of a detachment on board the Undaunted Frigate, to do duty as Marines; he disembarked at Chatham the end of September, and re-embarked immediately in charge of recruits and drafts for the 32d, in the Island of Guernsey. In December 1794 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General I. H. Craig. The 25th March 1795 he obtained a Company, and at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, served as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Craig, in the summer of 1795, and at the capture of a Dutch force in Saldana Bay, September 1796; he was the bearer of the dispatches on the latter occasion, and obtained the brevet rank of Major 9th November 1796. He returned to the Cape by the first opportunity, and in May 1797 embarked with Sir J. Craig, and served as his Aid-de-Camp in several parts

of the East Indies until December 1801. The 23d of April 1800 he received the Majority of the 76th, and joined that corps at Cawnpore; the 29th April 1802 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and in May 1803 arrived in England. The 14th of September 1804 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th; in April 1805 he joined the expedition at Portsmouth under Sir James Craig; was appointed first Aid-de-Camp to that officer, and, in consequence of his staff appointment, placed upon the half pay of the 15th garrison battalion, 30th May 1805. He acted as Aid-de-Camp to Sir James at Gibraltar, Malta, Naples, and Sicily; and in May 1806 returned to England. On the 4th December he was appointed to the 4th Garrison battalion; and the 20th August 1807 was appointed to his present situation, Adjutant General to the forces in British North America. The 17th September 1807 he was removed to the Nova Scotia Fencibles; the 4th of June 1811 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 6th of February 1812 the Colonelcy of the Glengary Fencibles; and the 4th of June 1814 the rank of Major General.

613. Maj. Gen. James Stirling,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 42d Foot.

Appointed Ensign 42d foot early in 1776. He served in America, and was in the battle of Brooklyn, the landing on York Island, 14th September 1776, and in the action of the 15th of that month, when he was slightly wounded. He was also in the battle of White Plains, and at the storming of Fort Washington; in 1777 he was at the battle of Brandywine, at the siege of Mud Island, the battle of Germantown, and at the taking of Philadelphia. In 1778 he was with the army during the march from the latter place to New York, and at the battle of Monmouth. He obtained a Lieutenantcy 3d August 1778, and in 1779 went to South Carolina; he was present during the siege of Charlestown; in 1780 he accompanied Sir Charles Grey in the expedition to raise the siege of Rhode Island; and in 1783 returned to England. In 1784 he re-joined his regiment in North America, where he continued upwards of three years. The 8th August 1792 he was promoted to a Company; he served in that year, and till May 1794

in Flanders. In 1795 he was sent in command of three companies to Gibraltar. In 1796 he was sent from Gibraltar to Algiers by Governor O'Hara, to bring off his Majesty's Consul, and was there shipwrecked, and the frigate in which he sailed lost. The 14th December 1796 he succeeded to a Majority in his regiment. In 1798 he served in the expedition against Minorca, and in 1800 in that to Egypt. He was present in the battles of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March 1801; in the last of which he was wounded in the left foot. He was at the surrender of Grand Cairo, and did duty in the lines during the principal part of the siege of Alexandria. The 29th April 1802 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and 7th September 1804 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment. In 1805 he went to Gibraltar in command of the 42d; and in 1808 to Portugal. He commanded during the campaign in Spain under Sir John Moore, and in the battle of Coruna. In 1809 he served in the expedition to Walcheren. The 4th of June 1811 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

614. Maj. Gen. Robert Young,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 8th Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 66th foot in 1789; Lieutenant in an Independent company, and in the 8th foot in 1790; Captain in the 8th foot the 29th of June 1793. He served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders; and was present at the siege and sortie of Nimeguen; and was subsequently employed in the expedition to the West Indies, under Sir R. Abercrombie. The 4th of January 1797 he obtained a Majority in his regiment. He served in the Mediterranean, and in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the several actions in that country. The 29th of April 1802 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and the 27th of April 1809 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 8th foot; the 4th of June 1811 the rank of Colonel; and the 4th of June 1814 that of Major General. This officer has also served in North America.

615. Maj. Gen. Sir H. M. M. Vavasour, Bt.

Guidon and Major in the late 1st Horse Grenadier Guards.

This officer was appointed Guidon and Major in the late 1st Horse Grenadier Guards the 1st of August 1789; Major in the army the 26th of January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on half pay several years.

616. Maj. Gen. Edward Vicars,

Late Major in the 21st Light Dragoons.

This officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 56th foot, in which corps he obtained a Lieutenantcy the 26th December 1778. He served in each of the above ranks at Gibraltar, and during the siege of that garrison was employed as Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Maxwell. The 30th April 1790 he obtained a Company in the 56th foot, from which he exchanged, the 6th of October 1793, to the 2d life guards. The 26th January 1797 he received the brevet of Major; the 10th September 1799 he received a Majority in the 2d dragoon guards; the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel the 29th April 1802; the Majority of the 21st light dragoons the 5th of July 1810; of Colonel the 4th of June 1811; and was appointed Major General the 4th of June 1814.

617. Maj. Gen. James Miller,

Royal Invalid Artillery, and Inspector of Small Arms.

This officer's first commission, as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, is dated the 21st February 1777; in 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781 he was encamped in different parts of England, at Coxheath and Dartford. The 7th July 1779 he obtained his commission as First Lieutenant. In August 1783 he embarked for Gibraltar, doing duty there until October 1785; from whence he was ordered to the West Indies, and was stationed at Port Royal in Jamaica from November 1785 till January 1790. The 14th of May 1790 he obtained his commission as Captain Lieutenant with rank as Captain. In July 1793 he was ordered on duty to Liege in Germany, which he quitted in July 1794; in October 1794 he was ordered on duty to Sweden where he remained, and returned to England in October 1795. The 26th January 1797 he received the rank of Major. In February 1800 he was ordered to Cuxhaven and Hamburgh, and returned in August of the same year.

In March 1801 he was ordered to Ireland, and took the command of the Artillery of the South East or Clonmell District, which includes Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and in September of that year he returned to Woolwich. The 1st April 1803 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector of Artillery, being then seconded on the Invalid Artillery as Major in the regiment, having the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The 7th February 1804 he relinquished being the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, on receiving his present appointment as Inspector of Small Arms. The 4th June 1811 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and the 4th June 1814 to that of Major General.

618. Maj. Gen. William Dacres.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 26th foot the 24th of April 1779; Captain in the 26th foot the 26th of June 1790; Major in the army the 26th of January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Major in the 26th foot the 9th of July 1803; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on half-pay several years; he lately served as an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

619. Maj. Gen. Henry Raleigh Knight.

Appointed Ensign in the 22nd foot the 18th of January 1786; Lieutenant in the 76th foot in 1788, and the same year placed on half-pay. In 1789 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 13th dragoons; in 1791 a Troop in the 5th dragoons, from which he was removed to the 18th dragoons in 1793; and the 3rd of March 1795 to a Company in the 2nd foot; and the 26th of January 1797 obtained the rank of Major. With the latter regiment he served in the West Indies, and in Holland in 1799; he was in the actions of the 19th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October 1799; and in those of the 13th and 21st of March in Egypt; he was also at the sieges of Aboukir and Fort Julien. The 29th of April 1802 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; the 9th July 1803 a Majority in the 81st foot, from which he was removed to the 5th dragoon guards the 23rd of June 1804; and subsequently went on half-pay. In 1805 he was appointed to a Majority in the 4th garrison battalion; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811, and Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District. He received the rank of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

620. Maj. Gen. Robert Douglas,

Adjutant General in the West Indies, and late Lieutenant Colonel in the 55th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 65th foot the 25th of March 1782; and in October employed with a detachment of his corps as marines on board ship, under the late Lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar. In May 1785 Ensign Douglas accompanied his regiment to America; when, in 1793, it proceeded to Barbadoes to join the expedition under Sir C. Grey, against the French West India islands, when this officer was personally present, and also in the defence of Guadaloupe, when the enemy relanded. The 15th of October 1790 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy; the 23rd of January 1791 appointed Adjutant; and the 25th of August 1794 Captain Lieutenant in the 56th. In the autumn of the latter year, he commanded a detachment of his regiment, under General Prescott, in the defence of Fort Matilda, Basseterre, and Guadaloupe. The 27th May 1795 he obtained a Company in the 30th, and also succeeded to the Paymastership of that corps; the 10th March 1797 he was appointed Major in the 56th; in 1798 Aid-de-Camp to Lord Chatham; in 1799 he served in Holland as Assistant Adjutant General; 29th April 1802 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; 9th July 1803 Lieutenant Colonel in the 18th foot; the 14th of September 1804 Lieutenant Colonel in the 55th foot, which regiment he joined in Jamaica in November 1805; and the 4th of June 1814 received the rank of Major General. This officer is still serving in the West Indies, and with the appointment of Adjutant General.

621. Maj. Gen. Samuel Venables Hinde,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 32d Foot.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 25th foot the 24th of January 1788. From 1788 to 1792 he served on gar-

rison duty at Gibraltar. March 28th, 1790 he received his commission as Lieutenant. In 1793, on the commencement of the war with the republic of France, he embarked in the marine duty on board the fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and was present at the taking possession of Toulon, and at the different affairs that took place during the period it was besieged by the republican army, and at its evacuation. In 1794 he was present at the landing in the island of Corsica; at the storming of Convention redoubt, the taking of the town of St. Fiorenza, and the capture and destruction of the French frigates and gun-boats in the bay and harbour, and at the sieges and capture of the towns of Bastia and Calvi. The 3d of April 1795 he obtained his commission as Captain, and the same year he served on board the fleet under the command of the late Admiral Hotham, and was in the actions off the Gulph of Genoa and Frejus Bay. In 1796 he was at the evacuation of the island of Corsica and the destruction of the forts and batteries at St. Fiorenza and Calvi. In 1797 he served on board the fleet under the command of Admiral Earl St. Vincent at the blockade of Cadiz, and was present at the attack of the Spanish gun and mortar boats in the harbour by the late Vice Admiral Lord Nelson. During the blockade a dangerous mutiny was on the point of breaking out on board the St. George, Captain Peard, which was suppressed, and the ringleaders secured, by the steadiness of the detachment of the 25th regiment under this Officer's command, for which, at the strong recommendation of Earl St. Vincent, his Majesty was pleased to promote him to the rank of Major in the army the 6th of July 1797. In 1799 he was present at the landing at the Helder in North Holland under the command of the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and afterwards under that of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He was present at the battles of the 19th of September, and 2d of October, in the latter of which he was wounded. The 5th of November 1800 he received the Majority of the 32d foot; the 29th April 1802 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and the 1st of August 1804 Lieutenant Colonel in the 32d foot. In 1807 he commanded the 32d regiment at the siege and capture of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet. In 1808 he commanded the regiment in the expedition under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer which landed at St. Mary's in Cadiz Bay at the commencement of the Spanish revolution, and afterwards joined the army under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley in Mondego Bay, Portugal. He

was present at the affair of Rolica, and the battle of Vimiera; he was also with the army under the command of the late Lieutenant General Sir John Moore in its advance and retreat in Spain, at the battle of Coruna, and at the re-embarkation. In 1809 he commanded the regiment in the expedition to the Scheldt under the command of General the Earl of Chatham. He was present at the landing on the island of Walcheren, at the siege and capture of the town of Flushing, and the evacuation of the island. The 4th of June 1811 he was appointed Colonel by brevet. The same year the 32d regiment under his command joined the Earl of Wellington's army in Spain. He was present at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, the raising of it by Marshal Marmont, and the retreat to the frontiers of Portugal. In 1812 he was present in the corps d'armée under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham in Spanish Estremadura, covering the siege of Badajos, at the siege of the forts of Salamanca, at the attack of Fort Guitano, where Major General Bowes was killed, and was appointed to the command of that officer's brigade in the 6th division. He was present at the battle of Salamanca, the siege of the castle of Burgos, and the retreat of the army into Portugal. In 1813 he was present at the battles of the Pyrenees, July 28 and 30, and an affair when Marshal Soult attempted to raise the siege of St. Sebastian, the latter end of August. October 7th, in a demonstration made by the 6th division on the upper Nivelle, and in front of the town of Anhare in France, at the time the left of the army forded the Bidassoa, he received a severe wound which obliged him to return to England for recovery, and before it was completed, the campaign had finished. The 4th of June 1814 he obtained his present rank of Major General.

622. Maj. Gen. Thomas Norton Wyndham,

Late Major in the 1st Dragoons.

This officer was Captain in the 1st Dragoons the 18th of April 1794; Major in the 1st Dragoons the 21st of July 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

623. Maj. Gen. Berkenhead Glegg,

Late Major in the 91st Foot.

This officer was Major in the 91st foot the 17th of August 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

624. Maj. Gen. The Hon. John Ramsay,

Major in the late Clanalpine Fencibles.

This officer was appointed Captain in the 92d foot the 14th of February 1794; Major in the Clanalpine Fencible Infantry the 9th of July 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the army in 1810; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He lately served as an Inspecting Field officer of a recruiting district: he has been on half pay several years.

625. Maj. Gen. Lewis Mosheim,

Commandant of the Depot of Foreign Troops.

This officer's first military commission was that of Lieutenant in the Wurtemberg regiment of foot guards in 1789. In 1794 he left the Wurtemberg service and obtained a Captain's commission in a regiment of riflemen raised by the Prince of Locwenstein Wertheim for the Dutch service; stationed at Maestricht; Venlo, and lastly at the fortress of Grave, during the siege of which place in October, November, and December 1794, he was entrusted with the command of all the light troops in garrison. He was taken prisoner with the garrison of Grave, and

detained at the depôts of Lille, Amiens, Rouen, and Bernay, until released in June 1795.

He rejoined the Prince of Loewenstein's regiment, which having entered His Britannic Majesty's service at the evacuation of Holland, was stationed at Winsen near Harburg to embark for England. In 1795 he proceeded with the regiment to the West Indies in the expedition under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He served at the reduction of the Island of St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and during the expedition against Porto Rico in 1796 and 1797. He was appointed to do the duties of Major by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the regiment of Loewenstein Chasseurs having been formed into the 5th battalion 60th regiment on the 25th of December 1797, he joined that battalion as Major, his commission being dated 30th December 1797. He was next ordered from Barbadoes to take the command of a detachment of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, in the Island of Trinidad, where he remained under the command of the present Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, until ordered to join the 6th battalion 60th regiment in England. He sailed from Trinidad for England in November 1799 in a running ship, which was captured by a French privateer and carried into Bordeaux, where he was detained a prisoner, until permitted to return to England on parole. He was exchanged on the 7th of April 1800, and joined the 6th battalion 60th regiment in the Isle of Wight, from whence he sailed with the battalion for the Island of Jamaica in December 1800.

The command of the 6th battalion 60th regiment having devolved on him, he was entrusted with the same near five years, from 1801 to 25th July 1805, when he obtained leave of absence to return to England for the benefit of his health.

He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet 29th April 1802, and Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th foot 14th September 1804. In 1806 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the Staff of the army which proceeded under Lord Cathcart to the north of Germany, and acted as Deputy Adjutant General during the absence of that officer, and until the return of the expedition to England. In 1806 being appointed Superintendant of a recruiting depot in Swedish Pomerania, he proceeded to Stralsund in the month of August of that year, where he was stationed, as well as at Malmoe and Helsingborg in Scania, and finally at Gottenburg, until ordered to return to England in December 1808.

During this period he was again attached as Assistant Adjutant General to the Staff of the army under Lord Cathcart,

which first was sent to Stralsund, and afterwards proceeded to Zealand, where he assisted at the reduction of Copenhagen. In the year 1809 he was appointed to proceed as Brigadier General to the troops employed under Lieutenant General William Carr, Lord Beresford, in Spain and Portugal, but not proceeding upon that service, owing to his being called upon to fill the situation of Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of the army then preparing for the expedition to Walcheren, he joined the latter; and after the reduction of Flushing, was appointed Commandant of that place, which situation he held until the evacuation of Walcheren, in December 1809. In the month of July 1810 he was appointed to succeed Major General K. A. Howard as Commandant of the depot of foreign troops in His Majesty's service. He was appointed Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811, and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

626. Maj. Gen. F. Streicher,

Lieutenant Colonel in the York Light Infantry Volunteers.

This officer was Major in the 60th foot the 30th of December 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the York Light Infantry Volunteers the 16th January 1804; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

627. Maj. Gen. Charles Auriol,

Late Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons.

This officer was Captain in the 14th dragoons the 24th of February 1801; Major in the army the 14th of August 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 29th of April 1802; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on half pay, as Captain in the 14th dragoons, several years.

628. Maj. Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 15th Light Dragoons.

This officer was Major in the 28th light dragoons the 21st of February 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the 72d foot the 1st of May 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the 15th light dragoons the 25th of August 1808; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. This officer was an Aid de Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

629. Maj. Gen. James Lyon,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 97th Foot.

This officer joined the 25th foot as Ensign 1793; and the 26th of April in that year obtained a Lieutenantcy. He embarked with the regiment, doing duty as Marine in the same year, and was present, commanding a detachment of the regiment, on board the Marlborough, in Lord Howe's actions of the 27th, and 28th of May, and the 1st of June 1794. He succeeded to a Company the 5th of April 1795; and accompanied his regiment to the West Indies in the same month; he served with it in Grenada during the insurrection of that Island. He served on Lord G. Lennox's staff at Plymouth in 1797 and 1798. Captain Lyon accompanied the honorable Sir Charles Stuart as his Aid de Camp to Minorca in October 1798; he was appointed Major of the Queen's Germans in 1799; and proceeded with that regiment to Egypt. He was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March 1801. He next served in Spain and Portugal: he commanded the 97th foot at Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, and at the 1st siege of Badajoz; he returned with the regiment to England. He since served in the army under the orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden; commanded a division of Hanoverian Infantry at the battle of the Goerde; and a mixed corps of Rus-

sians, Hanoverians, and Hanseaticks under General Count Bennigsen, with which he blockaded Harburgh. He is at present serving on the staff in Flanders.

630. Maj. Gen. William Gifford,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 43rd Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 50th foot in 1788; and Lieutenant in 1794. He served at Gibraltar 4 years; and at the Island of Corsica 8 months; he was present at the sieges of St. Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi. The 1st July 1795 he obtained a Company in the 1st West India Regiment, from which he was removed the 30th December following to the 26th foot. He served 2 years and a half as Aid de Camp to the late Lieutenant General Sir Charles Stuart, and was with that officer in Portugal, and in the expedition against Minorca. He served the campaign in Egypt, and was at the siege of Alexandria; he was on the staff of Malta 4 years; and, on the capture of Minorca in December 1798, he obtained the brevet of Major. The 19th of July 1802 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army; and the 19th of September 1804 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 43rd. He was employed in the expedition to Zealand; and appointed Deputy Adjutant General at Malta. The 4th June 1811 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the rank of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

631. Maj. Gen. James Orde,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 99th Foot.

This officer was Captain in the army the 6th February 1795; Captain in the 91st foot the 29th April 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th foot the 13th of August 1802; Lieutenant Colonel of the 99th foot the 17th October 1805; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

632. Maj. Gen. J. Baron de Sonnenberg,

Licutenant Colonel of De Roll's Regiment.

This officer entered the British service as Captain in De Roll's regiment 9th December 1794, having previously enlisted about 800 Swiss recruits for that corps at Lucerne in Switzerland. He served the campaign in Corsica; was detached with three companies, and attacked by 800 Corsican rebels, whom he repulsed. The 5th of September 1796 he was promoted to a Majority. He served the campaign in Egypt; and in the battle of the 13th of March 1801 was severely wounded. The 25th September 1802 he succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. From Egypt he was removed with his regiment to Gibraltar; from thence in 1806 to Sicily; and in 1807 to Egypt. The 4th of June 1811 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

633. Maj. Gen. C. Bulkeley Egerton.

Appointed Ensign in the 29th foot in November 1791; Lieutenant in 1793; and in the action of the 1st of June 1794 he commanded a detachment on board a line of battle ship. In April 1795 he obtained a Company, with which rank he served in Ireland during the rebellion. The 1st June 1798 he was promoted to a Majority in the 89th. He served the campaign in Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March 1801. The 4th of June 1811 he obtained the rank of Colonel, and the 4th of June 1814 that of Major General.

634. Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.

Quarter Master General in Canada, and Lieutenant Colonel in the 95th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 71st foot the 2d of February 1791; Captain in the army the 4th of August 1794; Captain in Maningham's Corps of Riflemen the 29th of August 1800; Major in the army the 11th of March 1802; Major in Maningham's Corps of Riflemen the 28th of April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the 95th foot the 20th of January 1803; Colonel in the army the 4th of June 1811; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has served some time in Canada as Quarter Master General. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

635. Maj. Gen. H. J. Cumming,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th Dragoons.

This officer entered the service as Cornet in the 11th dragoons in 1790; the 21st of February 1794 he obtained a troop in that regiment; the 25th of October 1798 he was appointed to a Majority; and to a Lieutenant Colonelcy 17th of February 1803. He was employed on the Continent from the 1st May 1793, until the end of June 1795, and was present at every siege, battle, or general action, the British army was engaged in during that period; he was also in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and present at the different actions of that campaign; for his share in that of the 6th October, he had the honor to have notified to him in public orders the Duke of York's approbation of his conduct. The 17th of February 1803 he was appointed

Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th light dragoons; Colonel by brevet the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

636. Maj. Gen. Charles Irvine,

Captain in the late Independent and Unattached Officers.

This officer was Captain in the army the 1st of March 1800; Captain in the 62d foot the 9th of December 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 9th of June 1803; Colonel in the army the 4th of January 1812; Major General the 4th of June 1814.

637. Maj. Gen. C. Phillips,

Major in the 44th Foot.

This officer received an Ensigncy in the 33rd foot in June 1783; and the same year was placed on half-pay; in May 1788 he was appointed Ensign in the 44th; and in 1793, Lieutenant. He served in the West Indies as Lieutenant and Adjutant, the whole of the campaign under the late Lord Grey; and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, the taking of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. In September 1795 he succeeded to a Company; he served three years on the staff in England as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, and General Grenville; one year at Gibraltar; and in the expedition to Egypt. The 14th January 1802 he obtained a Majority in his regiment; he served on the staff at Malta, as acting Deputy Adjutant General to the late General Fox. In March 1803 he was appointed Deputy Quarter Master General at Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He is at present serving on the staff of the army, under Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck in Italy, Sicily, &c. The 1st of January 1812 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

637. Maj. Gen. Henry Bruce,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 31st Foot.

The 23rd of April 1794 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 105th; the 8th October in that year a Lieutenantcy in the 99th foot; and the 25th of October a company in the 105th; on the reduction of the 105th he was removed to the 99th, and embarked with it for the West Indies. He served in Demerara and St. Domingo, and on the 99th being drafted into other corps, this officer returned to England, and was placed on half-pay for 18 months, when he received a company in the 9th foot. The 12th June 1800 he received the Majority of the 9th, and the 23rd December 1800 was removed to the 31st regiment, the Lieutenant Colonelcy of which regiment he obtained the 24th March 1803. He received the brevet of Colonel the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

This officer has served also in Portugal, at Ferrol, before Cadiz under Sir R. Abercrombie, at Minorca, Sicily, and Egypt; at the attack of Rosetta he commanded his regiment, and on the evacuation of Egypt he returned to Sicily, and from thence to Malta.

638. Maj. Gen. Thomas Birch Reynardson.

This officer was appointed, in 1793, Cornet and Lieutenant in the 16th light dragoons. In 1794 Captain in the same regiment, and which he joined on the Continent. In 1799 he obtained the rank of Major in the 16th light dragoons; in 1800 he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; in 1803 Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army; in 1809 Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the expedition to Zealand; and in 1811 Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the forces in North Britain. The 1st of January 1812 he obtained the rank of Colonel in the army; and the 4th of June 1814 that of Major General.

639. Maj. Gen. J. Lord Proby,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

His Lordship was appointed Ensign in the 10th foot in 1794; and Lieutenant in the 9th foot the 5th of September 1795. He served as Secretary to the mission of Colonel, now General C. Crawfurd, at the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, and was present at all the battles of the campaign of 1796 in Germany; at the siege of Kehl, and at the affair the beginning of 1797 on the Rhine. His Lordship was appointed to a Company in the 81st foot the 28th of February 1798; he served as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1798 he was employed with the late Major General Robert Crawfurd, in Germany, and present at all the actions of that year in Switzerland, under General Hotze, and with the Russian army at the battle of Zurich. In 1799 he served at the head quarters of the army under General Kray; in 1800 as Aid-de-Camp to Sir R. Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson in Egypt. The 25th of March 1802 he received a Majority in the Royals; and the 25th of May 1803 a Company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st foot guards. He served as Deputy Adjutant General in Sicily; Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Sweden under Sir J. Moore; and Assistant Quarter-Master-General in Spain. He was present in the battle of Coruna. The 1st of January 1812 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

640. Maj. Gen. Sir W. Nicholson,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 72nd Foot.

This officer entered the service in 1778; he served as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 80th foot with Lord Cornwallis in America, and was present in every action that took place under His Lordship's command, and was taken prisoner with the army at York Town; he afterwards sold out of the British service. In May 1793 he was appointed Cornet in the Scotch Greys; in 1794 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy; in 1795 he was appointed to a Troop in the 28th light dragoons; in 1801 to a Majority in the 32d foot, from which he was removed in the course of six months to the 72d.

After quitting the British service, this officer took advantage of the peace to join the Austrian army, and having been educated abroad, he had the advantage of the Continental languages so completely, that he followed Marshal Clairfait for some time, and then joined the Duke of Brunswick's army as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Fitz-James. In May 1793, having again obtained a commission in the British army, he had the honor of attending General Sir William Erskine as his Aid-de-Camp during his stay on the Continent. He returned with General Vyse, whom he joined as Aid-de-Camp on the death of General Erskine. In 1797 he was again placed on the staff, and served as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Lake during the period he remained in Ireland, and proceeded with him as Adjutant General to India. His appointment as Adjutant General being cancelled, he returned, by the General's order, to England with his dispatches, and those of the Marquess Wellesley, containing details of the battle of Delhi, fall of Allyghur, &c. He remained at home two years, and then embarked as Deputy Adjutant General at Madras. He received the rank of Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; Lieutenant Colonel in the 72d foot the 1st of July 1813; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

641. Maj. Gen. Peregrine Maitland,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st guards in 1793; and Lieutenant Captain the 30th of April 1794. He served the campaigns in Flanders, and was personally present in the several actions; he served also at Ostend in 1798. The 25th of June 1803 he succeeded to a Company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was employed in Spain in 1808 and 1809, and in the actions at Lugo and Coruna; also in the expedition of the latter year to the Scheldt. The 1st of January 1812 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 4th of June 1814 was appointed Major General.

642. Maj. Gen. The Hon. Edward Capel,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

This officer was Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards the 4th of October 1794; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel the 22d June 1803; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; Major General the 4th of June 1814. He served in the campaigns in Flanders under His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

643. Maj. Gen. Sir W. Sheridan, Bt.

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in the Coldstream Guards in June 1793; and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the beginning of 1795. He obtained his Company the 25th of June 1803; and the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 25th June of the same year. He came into the brevet of Colonel in 1812; and was appointed Major General the 4th of June 1814.

In October 1793 he went with a detachment of the regiment to join the army in Flanders, commanded by his Royal Highness The Duke of York, and remained there as long as the troops were employed on that service. In 1799 he went in the expedition to the Helder with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and received a severe contusion from a ball passing under his foot, on the Sand Hills. In 1805 he embarked in an expedition under the orders of General Don, for the Elbe, and was some time stationed at Bremen. In 1807 he was employed in the Copenhagen expedition under Lord Cathcart; and in 1808 he went in an expedition under the command of Major General Sherbrooke. Barcelona was the destination of the expedition, but on the arrival of the fleet at Cadiz, it was ordered to the Tagus, and disembarked at Lisbon. He served the campaign in the Peninsula till the battle of Talavera, where he was most severely wounded, and was, in consequence, made a prisoner of war, Lord Wellington being obliged to abandon the hospital. His captivity only ceased when the war terminated.

644. Maj. Gen. Thomas Carey,

Late Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign the 15th of January 1804 in the 3rd foot guards; he served the winter campaign of 1794 and 5 in Holland with the allied armies, British and Hanoverian. The 24th August 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant and Captain, and in 1796 Major of Brigade to the troops in Guernsey, in which situation he continued till December 1797. From the latter period to December 1798 he was Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Burton. He embarked in the expedition of 1799 to Holland, and was present at the landing of the army near Camperdown on the 27th of August; also in the subsequent action of the 10th September, in defending the position of the Zype, as well as the battles of the 19th September and 2nd and 6th October; he was appointed Adjutant during this service, 17th September. In March 1800, on the brigade of guards embarking for Ireland, Captain Carey was appointed Major of Brigade; he served the campaign in Egypt, was present at the first landing of the troops in Aboukir Bay the 8th March 1801; also in the battles of the 13th and 21st of the same month, and at the reduction of Alexandria. He resumed the duty of Adjutant, from January 1802 to June 1803. The 24th of the latter month he was appointed Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in this regiment. In 1805 he served as Assistant Adjutant General with the army in Hanover, as well as in the expedition to Zealand in 1807, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He served also as Assistant Adjutant General in the campaigns in Portugal and Spain in 1808, and was present at the battles of Vimiera and of Coruna. He was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in the expedition to the Scheldt July 1809, and was present at the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing. He received the brevet of Colonel the 1st of January 1812, and the rank of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

645. Maj. Gen. Godfrey Basil Mundy,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 2nd Foot.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 24th light dragoons in 1794; Lieutenant the 23rd of December 1795; and Captain the 24th of August 1797 in the 3d dragoons. Captain Mundy served three years and a half as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and was in Ireland during the rebellion. The 27th August 1802 he received a Majority in the 3rd dragoons, and was employed in approving the levies of the army of reserve in Cavan. The 2nd July 1803 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment, and in 1807 accompanied it in the expedition to Zealand. The 1st of January 1812 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 2nd of July 1812 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 2nd foot; and the 4th of June 1814 the rank of Major General.

646. Maj. Gen. William Grant,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 82nd Regiment.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 42nd regiment the 24th of October 1773; in 1776 he was at the battles of Long-Island, York Island, and taking of Fort Washington; in 1777 at the battles of Brandywine and taking of Philadelphia; in 1778 at General Grey's night attack on the American General Wayne's brigade; at the battle of Monmouth, and the burning of New London and the shipping in the harbour. The 24th October 1778 he was removed to the 55th foot; he was at the taking of St. Lucie, and succeeded to the Adjutantcy in December of that year. The 7th February 1781 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 55th, and after seven years service in that

rank in the West Indies he returned to England. The 24th January 1791 he was appointed Captain in an independent company, and in March placed on half-pay; the 10th April he received a Company in the 77th, and served with the army in 1791 and 1792 against Seringapatam. He commanded the light company at the fall of Cochin and Columbo in 1795 and 1796. The 1st January 1798 he received the brevet of Major, and in 1800 commanded his regiment, and was employed with the army against Dhoudia; and in 1801 against the Poligars. At the head of his regiment he took by storm the strong fort of Panqulamcourchy, and received the thanks of the Governor of Madras for his conduct. In 1802 he returned to England; the 9th July 1803 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and was appointed to the 14th battalion of reserve, and on its disbandment in 1805 he was placed on half-pay. The 15th of August 1805 he was appointed to the 82nd; in 1809 he was in the expedition to Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing; the 1st January 1812 he received the rank of Colonel.

In 1810 this officer sailed with the 82nd from Portsmouth for Gibraltar, and in May 1812 from the latter place for Lisbon. He served with the army under Lord Wellington in Portugal, Spain, and France to the 2nd of May 1814, when he embarked with the 82nd from Bordeaux for North America, and returned to England in December following. He received the rank of Major General the 4th of June 1814. He was wounded at Vittoria the 21st June, Maya the 25th July, and in front of Pamplona the 30th July, in three places.

647. Maj. Gen. George Johnstone,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 93rd Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the Marines the 5th of March 1776. In 1777 and 8 he served at New York and Halifax; in 1781 he embarked for the East Indies, and was in various sea engagements; he returned to England in December 1785. The 25th of September 1792 he received a Company in the New South Wales corps; and in December 1786 embarked at Woolwich for New South Wales, where he served till May

1801, when he returned to England. The 1st of January 1800 he received the brevet of Major. In September 1801 he again embarked for New South Wales. He received a Majority in his corps the 13th of November 1806; and subsequently succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

The 9th November 1809 he returned to England; the 3rd of May 1810 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 93rd foot; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

648. Maj. Gen. William T. Viscount Molesworth,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Ceylon Regiment.

This officer was Captain in the 46th foot the 8th of April 1794; Major in the 9th foot the 24th of August 1799; Lieutenant Colonel of the Newfoundland Fencibles the 9th of July 1803; Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Ceylon regiment the 28th of March 1805; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

649. Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B.

Lieutenant Colonel in the 39th Foot.

This officer was Captain in the army the 31st of January 1795; Captain in the late 22nd dragoons the 19th of April 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the 39th foot the 16th of July 1803; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

650. Maj. Gen. Sir John Keane, K. C. B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel 60th Foot.

This officer was appointed to a Company in the 124th foot the 12th of November 1794, and was on half pay from 1795 till the 7th of November 1799, when he obtained a Company in the 44th foot, which corps he joined at Gibraltar, and at the campaign in Egypt, served as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lord Cavan; he was present in the actions of the 13th and 21st March 1801. The 27th May 1802 he obtained a Majority in the 60th; he remained in the Mediterranean on the staff till March 1803, when he returned to England. The 20th of August 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 13th foot, which he joined at Gibraltar early in 1804. He served the campaign of Martinique, and was present at the siege of Fort Dessaix. The 1st of January 1812 he was appointed Colonel in the army; the 25th of June 1812 Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th foot; and the 4th of June 1814 Major General. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

651. Maj. Gen. William Henry Beckwith.

This officer entered the service the 19th of January 1778 as an Ensign in the 28th foot. He served as Ensign upwards of eighteen months in the West Indies, and obtained his Lieutenantcy the 28th of January 1782. He returned to England at the peace, and in 1793 went to the West Indies as Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Prescott. He served at the capture of the West India islands by Sir C. Grey, and the 31st May 1794 received a Company in the 56th. He was present at the siege of Fort Matilda, and at the capture of Guadaloupe; after which he returned home. In 1798 he joined his regiment

at St. Domingo, and came to England upon the evacuation of that island; he served the campaign of 1799 in Holland as Major of Brigade, and on his return was appointed Major in the 52d, 26th June 1799. He accompanied his regiment to the coast of Spain, and to the Mediterranean, but it was not permitted to serve in Egypt, being formed of limited service men. On his return to England he was appointed, 17th September 1803, Lieutenant Colonel to the 1st battalion of reserve. He was subsequently placed on the half pay of the 27th foot, and appointed an Assistant Adjutant General in Ireland. The 1st of January 1812 he received the brevet of Colonel, and that of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

652. Maj. Gen. Lord George Beresford,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d Dragoon Guards.

His Lordship was appointed a Cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons in April 1794; a Lieutenant in the 111th in July 1794; and a Captain in the 124th 24th September 1794, from which he exchanged into the 88th 29th of July 1796. As Captain Lord George served two years and eight months in the East Indies. His Lordship obtained the Majority of the 6th Dragoon Guards the 3d of December 1800; the Lieutenant Colonelcy of Dillon's regiment 24th September 1803, from which he was removed to the 71st 16th of August 1804; and to the 2d Dragoon Guards the 30th July 1807; Lord George received the brevet of Colonel the 1st of January 1812; and that of Major General the 4th of June 1814.

653. Maj. Gen. Robert Campbell.

This officer was Captain in the 42d foot the 9th of July 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 25th of September 1803; Major in the 71st foot the 1st of August 1804; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General 4th June 1814. He has been on half-pay several years.

654. Maj. Gen. Robert Balfour,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d Dragoons.

This officer was Captain the 9th of July 1793 in the 2d Dragoons; Major in the army the 1st of January 1798; Major in the 2d Dragoons the 3d of April 1801; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 25th of September 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d Dragoons the 22d August 1805; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

655. Maj. Gen. Dugald Campbell,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 3rd West India Regiment.

This officer entered the army in 1785 as an Ensign in the 57th foot. He served in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick two years and a half. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1788; and in 1790, received a letter of service to raise an Independent com-

pany, for which he was gazetted the 24th of January 1791. These companies being disbanded shortly afterwards, and the officers placed on half pay, he remained in that situation until permitted to give the difference between half and full pay, and was appointed to the 46th foot. He embarked with recruits for Gibraltar in 1794, and went from thence to the West Indies. He was there actively employed against the French and Charibbs in St. Vincent's from March to December 1795, without quitting the field. He embarked for England in July 1796, and shortly after his arrival was sent on the recruiting service; he remained on that duty nearly 12 months and then joined his regiment, and in 1800 embarked for Ireland. He remained with the regiment, except during the periods he was employed as Inspecting Field Officer of the reserve then raising in the county of Cork, and embarked with it the 6th of January 1804, for the West Indies, and arrived in March following at Barbadoes. Shortly afterwards he was sent in the command of this regiment to Dominica. He succeeded to a Majority in the 46th foot in 1797; and in 1804 obtained the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d West India regiment the 13th of August 1812; and Major General the 4th June 1814.

656. Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander Dalzell,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th Foot.

This officer was Lieutenant and Captain in the army the 1st of January 1798; Major in the 1st foot guards the 26th of May 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 25th of September 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th foot; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. This officer has served as Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland; he is at present on the staff at Belfast.

657. Maj. Gen. James Cuming,

Lieutenant Colonel in the 47th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 47th foot the 21st of January 1784; he was subsequently appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment the 3rd of September 1795; Major the 16th of June 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 16th of September 1803; Lieutenant Colonel in the 47th foot the 13th of June 1811; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

658. Maj. Gen. Richard Augustus Seymour.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 15th Dragoons the 1st of February 1788; and Lieutenant the 23d of January 1793. He served at the battle of Famars, and siege of Valenciennes. The 1st March 1794 he was appointed to a troop; and to a Majority 22d December 1798. He served in the expedition to the Helder. The 25th of September 1803 he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment; the 9th of June 1808 Inspecting Field officer of the Durham district; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

659. Maj. Gen. Henry Eustace,

Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the late Corps of Engineers in Ireland.

This officer was appointed Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the late Engineers in Ireland the 14th of November 1796; Major in the army the 3d of October 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 25th of September 1803; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814. He has been on the retired list as Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the corps of officers of the Engineers in Ireland allowed to retire on their pay.

660. Maj. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B.

Colonel of the 2d Battalion Light Infantry, K. G. L.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the British service the 17th of November 1803; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the 2d Battalion Light Infantry King's German Legion the 9th of February 1805. He served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and is at present on the Staff in Flanders. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath. Colonel of the 2d Battalion Light Infantry King's German Legion the 1st of January 1812; and Major Genera the 4th of June 1814.

661. Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, K. C. B.

Deputy Secretary of State, Colonial and War Department, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles.

The 14th January 1795 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the Coldstream guards, and was shortly after appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Gwyn upon the Home Staff. He purchased a troop in the 16th light dragoons 16th August 1797; and after serving four years as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Gwyn was appointed to the same situation on the Staff of the Duke of York. He served with the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was at the battles of the 19th September, and 2d and 6th October. He received the Majority of the 9th West India regiment 11th March 1802, and was shortly after appointed Assistant Quarter Master General in the Southern District, and in which situation he continued till March 1805, when he was appointed Deputy Quarter Master General in the Mediterranean. The latter situation he held three years; he was in the expedition to Naples in 1805-6, to Calabria in 1806, and at the battle of Maida. He was subsequently, for one year and a half, Quarter Master General in the Mediterranean. The 28th March 1805 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Newfoundland Fencibles; Colonel by brevet 1st January 1812; and Major General the 4th June 1814. Major General Bunbury is at present Under Secretary of State in the Colonial and War Department. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

662. Maj. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, Kt.

Colonel of the Royal Corsican Rangers.

This officer was an Ensign in the East Devon militia; he served as a volunteer with the 50th regiment in 1785 and 1786, and the 25th September 1787 was appointed Ensign in that regiment, and Lieutenant 11th November 1791. He served at Gibraltar 6 years, and subsequently at Toulon and in Corsica. He was present at the attack of Mortella Tower, storming of Convention Redoubt, and the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. The 5th September 1795 he succeeded to a Company. Whilst holding the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain this officer had in succession the following situations; Regimental Paymaster, Assistant Paymaster General, Deputy Judge Advocate, and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Corps. He next served in Portugal 2 years, and at Minorca 1 year. He was next appointed to command a corps of Corsicans. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the reserve under Major General Moore; he was present in the principal occurrences of that campaign, and subsequently appointed Secretary of a Board at Malta for the adjustment of claims; he received a Majority in the Corsican Rangers, which was ante-dated the 5th July 1800, and in 1802 was reduced to half pay. In April 1803 he received a Majority in the 7th foot, and was appointed Permanent Assistant Quarter Master General in the Western District. He was afterwards sent at the desire of Lord Hobart on a secret mission to Portugal; subsequently on a secret mission to Sardinia. He raised and completed the corps of Royal Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant 25th June 1804. He served in Naples under Sir James Craig, and afterwards in Sicily; he was detached with 5 companies to Capri, and was there stationed two years and a half. The French attacked this post with 3000 men, and after a resistance of ten days the walls being breached, the guns dismounted, and ammunition expended, Lieutenant Colonel Lowe evacuated it by a convention which gave the right of free departure with arms and baggage. In the expedition to the Bay of Naples under Sir John Stuart, Lieutenant Colonel Lowe commanded

the first line of the advance; he was present at the attack and capitulation of Ischia. In the expedition to the Greek Islands he was selected to act as second in command to Colonel, now Major General, Oswald; he was at the attack and capitulation of Zante and Cephalonia, and subsequently appointed Commandant and Chief of the Provisional Government of the latter Island. He is at present Quarter Master General to the British army in Flanders. The 1st of January 1812 he received the rank of Colonel and the Colonelcy of the Royal Corsican Rangers; the 4th of June 1814 that of Major General.

663. Maj. Gen. Frederick Adam,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 21st Foot.

This officer entered the army in 1795 as Ensign in the 26th foot; in which corps he obtained a Lieutenantcy the 2d February 1796. In July 1799 he was attached to the 27th foot and served with it in Holland till the 3rd of October. He was present in the actions of the 27th of August, 19th of September, and 2d of October. He was afterwards appointed to a company in the 9th foot, with which corps he served 4 months; and to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain, in the 2d foot guards, the 8th December 1799. He served in the Mediterranean 6, and in Egypt 7 months. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March. The 9th July 1803 he was appointed Major in the 5th battalion of reserve; in August 1804 Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Garrison battalion, and the 5th January 1805 Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st foot. Lieutenant Colonel Adam landed in Sicily in command of the 21st regiment in July 1806, and continued there till spring 1811. During this period he served with his regiment in Calabria in the summer of 1809, while Sir John Stuart was employed against the islands in the Bay of Naples. The English forces in Calabria got possession of Scylla, and retained it for some time. In September 1810 Lieutenant Colonel Adam was engaged in the affair near Mili with about 4000 Neapolitan troops which were landed there in the night under General Cavagnac. They

landed about an hour before day light. Colonel Adam moved his regiment and the 3rd Line Battalion King's German Legion with 2 guns against them, seized the passes into the interior, and took a strong position between the enemy and Messina; and his skirmishers had just begun to press the enemy when Lieutenant General Campbell, about day light, arrived.

Lieutenant Colonel Adam came home on leave, and reached England in June 1811, having meanwhile been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent. He returned to Sicily with Lord William Bentinck in October 1811, when his Lordship returned, after his unexpected visit to England, and when it was supposed some active operations would take place in Sicily. On the 12th of August 1812 he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and in 1812 was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in Sicily. He served in that capacity there till he joined the British troops on the East Coast of Spain, at Alicant, in August 1812. About April 1813 he was appointed to command a brigade, consisting of one English and two foreign battalions, a troop of foreign Hussars, and a company of foreign riflemen, which formed the advance of the army, and consisted of about 1800 men. The advance was attacked at Biar, on the 12th of April 1813, by about 5000 French, with cavalry and artillery. It defended its post for five hours, and retired, pursuant to orders, on the main body at Castalla. Colonel Adam was wounded in the left shoulder on this occasion, but was not forced to leave the field. On the 13th, the enemy in three divisions attacked the left of the combined line, in position at Castalla. The left consisted of the advance, and Colonel Whittingham's Spanish division: they were completely repulsed, and lost near three thousand men. Colonel Adam commanded the same brigade at the siege of Tarragona, in June, where it formed part of the covering army. He continued to command the advance of the army after Lord W. Bentinck took the command: he was posted in the pass of Ordall when the French army attacked and stormed that post at midnight of the 12th of September 1813. His force consisted of the 2d battalion of the 27th, a Calabrese corps, four companies of German riflemen, about 1100 men, and three Spanish battalions; in all about 4000. The main body of the army was at Villa Franca, about 15 miles in the rear. Colonel Adam received two wounds, one which broke his left arm, and another which shattered his left hand, about one in the morning, and was forced to leave the field. Lieutenant Colonel Reeves succeeded in the command; he was soon shot through the body

and also obliged to leave the field. The troops fought desperately, but were at last completely beat back; the advance lost 300 men; the Spaniards more. The details of this affair were published in the Gazette, 9th October 1813, which contains the reports of the officer who succeeded to the command.

Colonel Adam was obliged to come home on account of his wounds. The 4th of June 1814 he received the rank of Major General.

664. Maj. Gen. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 7th Hussars.

This officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 20th foot in July 1793. In October of the same year he was employed on the Coast of France with Lord Moira's army during the winter. The 7th May 1794 he was appointed to a Company in the 28th foot, and in June following he landed at Ostend with Lord Moira's army. He was present in the sortie from Nimeguen, and was left in the place with a detachment until finally evacuated. He was present in the affair of the 8th January 1795 at Geldermalsen, in Holland, and in different slight skirmishes of outposts. He returned to England in June 1795; and he sailed for the West Indies with Admiral Christian, in December, but who was obliged to return in consequence of bad health. This officer next embarked for Gibraltar in August 1796; remained there until August 1798, when he exchanged into the 7th light dragoons; he embarked with the 7th for the Helder in August 1799; and was present in the different battles of the 19th September, and 2d and 5th of October, besides several skirmishes. He returned to England with the regiment, in November. In March 1803 he was appointed to a Majority in his regiment; the 14th September 1804 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 25th light dragoons; from which he exchanged into the 7th light dragoons the 1st December of the same year. In October 1808 he embarked for Coruna, and landed there the 5th November, in command of the regiment; he was in different skirmishes during the retreat of Sir John Moore's army in the

January following, of which the regiment formed the rear guard from Lugo, having been left at that place some hours after the march of the rest of the army. He returned to England in January 1809. The 20th February 1812 he received the brevet rank of Colonel; and in August 1813 he embarked in command of the 7th light dragoons for the Peninsula: he landed at Bilboa on the 1st of September, and joined the army of the Marquess of Wellington in October; he was appointed to the command of a brigade of cavalry in November, and was present at the crossing of the Nive, and in different skirmishes that took place during the months of December 1813, and January 1814; in the advance of the army that followed. He was present at the battle of Orthes, at the entrance into Bordeaux, and was severely wounded on the 8th of April in the advance upon Toulouse so as to disable the right arm. In the dispatch upon this occasion, Lord Wellington observes, "Colonel Vivian had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix D'Orade," &c. He returned to England in June following; on the 4th of which month he received the rank of Major General. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath; and is serving on the staff at Brighton.

665. Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B.

Military Secretary to His Royal Highness, The Commander-in-Chief, and late Captain in the 3d Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 53rd foot 2d November 1793; Lieutenant in June 1794; and was removed to the 63rd foot in 1795. He accompanied the expedition to the West Indies in the winter of the latter year; served at the taking of St. Lucie, and was severely wounded at the siege of Morne Fortunée in that Island, the 1st of May 1796. The 9th June following, he rejoined his corps at St. Vincent's, and was present at the attack and storm of three French redoubts on the

10th of June: he served seven months in the Charib Country, and commanded a post in the woods during the reduction of those people. In March 1797 he was promoted to a Company in the 6th West India regiment; with which regiment he served as Captain and Paymaster, until June 1798, when he returned to England, and in August following, was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Whitelocke. In November of the same year, he went to Portugal as Aid-de-Camp to General Cuyler; and in August 1799 was removed to the 20th foot. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and was in the actions of the 2d, and 6th October; he was severely wounded in both thighs on the latter day, and from which he suffers even at the present day, the ball not having been extracted. In November 1799 he was promoted to a Majority in the Surry rangers, which corps he formed and commanded: he served with it one year in Nova Scotia, and was subsequently removed to the 86th foot. Major Torrens joined the 86th in Egypt, and commanded it in the march across the desert on its return to India: he subsequently commanded it in the field for two years, during the war with Scindia, after which he came home on account of ill health. The 1st January 1805 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, by brevet; he served as Assistant Adjutant General to the Kent district for 15 months: he was removed as Major to the 89th foot, and went as Military Secretary to the expedition to South America in 1807: he served in the attack of Buenos Ayres. On his return to England he was appointed, in December 1807, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In 1808 he served in the expedition to Portugal as Military Secretary; he was present at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera; in October of that year he returned to England, to his former situation of Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; since which he has been appointed Chief Secretary. The 13th of June 1811 he was removed to a Company in the 3rd foot guards; the 20th of February 1812 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General the 4th of June 1814. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

666. Maj. Gen. Benjamin Bloomfield,

Late Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery the 24th of May 1781; Captain in the army the 9th of September 1794; Captain in the Royal Artillery the 16th of July 1799; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery the 3rd of December 1806; Colonel in the army the 20th of February 1812; and Major General the 4th of June 1814.

667. Maj. Gen. George Cookson,

Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Before commencing his military career, this officer entered the Royal Navy, and was rated Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Gibraltar, in North America, from the 9th March to the 20th September 1773 under Sir Thomas Rich; he was afterwards appointed a rated Midshipman on board the Scarborough Captain James Chads, from the 9th May to the 18th October 1774, and from that period to the 3d January 1776, under Captain Andrew Berkley. He was on duty in an attack from a strong battery opposite Boston, when that vessel covered the landing and re-imbarking the troops under the late General Sir Henry Clinton at Phipps's Farm near Bunker's Hill in North America; afterwards, off Piscataway, he was on duty in the ship's barge, rowing guard within 10 yards of the shore, when he was suddenly attacked by a large body of infantry, whose fire made a complete riddle of the boat and oars, notwithstanding which it got back to the ship with the loss of only three men wounded. From the 4th January 1776 to the 26th February 1777 he served as Midshipman on board the sloop Falcon, Captain John Linzee, and at Cape Fear, North Carolina, erected a battery at Bald head, to protect the watering parties,

which was attacked by 800 Americans, before the interior of the work was finished, and who were however repulsed with loss. From thence he proceeded to the West Indies, and on the 27th of February 1777 at Antigua he went on board His Majesty's sloop Hawke, Captain R. P. Cooper; on the 4th May in the same year, he quitted the navy, having received through Lord North a cadet's appointment at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich by the Master General of the Ordnance. On 19th August 1778 he obtained a commission as 2d Lieutenant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and was sent on duty into Scotland, and on 9th March 1779 he was presented with the freedom of the county town of Perth; the 12th July 1780 he succeeded to a first Lieutenantcy in the Royal Artillery. He was three times on duty in the West Indies; he commanded the Artillery in 1785, 9 months on the unhealthy shores of Black River on the Spanish Main in South America, when the Spanish Government insisted upon that part of the country being evacuated by the British. He was promoted to a Captain Lieutenantcy in the Royal Artillery the 16th November 1792; he served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders under the Duke of York, and opened the 1st British battery against the besieged city of Valenciennes, and commanded the Royal Artillery in the trenches at the successful storming of the covered way and hornwork under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the 25th July 1793. In October following he was appointed 2nd Captain to a Troop of horse artillery. He served two years at Gibraltar during the Spanish war in 1797 and 1798; he was promoted to the rank of Major in the army the 1st of January 1800; in May following he embarked in the command of the Artillery, to co-operate with the army, which assembled near the Island of Houat off Bretagne, under Brigadier General the Honorable Thomas Maitland, for the purpose of attacking Belleisle. After remaining there three months, fresh troops arrived under the late Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney, and on the 21st of August the expedition sailed for Ferrol. The 25th the army, 13,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery, were rapidly landed in Dominos Bay, four miles from the town, under the immediate superintendance of Commodore Sir Edward Pellew, now Lord Exmouth, who as rapidly re-embarked them all the following evening, 26th August; on the 19th September 1800 he joined the army off Gibraltar, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; on the 3rd October the fleet sailed; on the 5th anchored near Cadiz;

and the following day the artillery and one division of the troops were assembled in the boats in readiness to land, and which would have been effected but for news arriving that a pestilential disorder raged throughout the city; on the 7th October the fleet sailed with the army for the Mediterranean, and after refreshing at Malta, and remaining nine weeks in Marmorice Bay, in Asia Minor, he proceeded with it to Egypt; and on the 8th March 1801 (after having been embarked seven months) the successful landing in the Bay of Aboukir took place, when all the field pieces, from a plan of his own never before adopted, were landed ready for service, and in consequence brought into action as soon, if not before the infantry. He was upwards of two years in Egypt; commanded the Artillery at the sieges of Aboukir and Marabout, and all the artillery, 52 pieces, in the advanced lines before Alexandria from the 7th April to the 16th August 1801, when he embarked in command of the Artillery, and landed with the army to the Westward of Alexandria under the present General Sir Eyre Coote, whose thanks he received in public orders, and was particularly mentioned in the dispatches as having, with the Artillery under his command, borne the brunt of the action on the 22nd of that month. On the 29th October he was appointed, by Major General Lord Hutchinson, Commandant of the Ancient Pharos Castle, and of all the Artillery in Egypt. In December 1801 he was presented with a gold medal from the Grand Seignior, which was permitted to be worn by His Majesty, in the general orders of the 6th October 1803. In September 1802 he was appointed to a Troop of horse artillery; on the 13th March following he left Egypt with the army; and in August 1803 arrived in England. The 12th September, in the same year, he was promoted to a Majority in the Artillery; and the 20th July 1804 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. In September following he was appointed to the command of the Artillery in the Dublin District; and in May 1805 to command the Artillery to proceed with the army upon a secret expedition, under General Sir Eyre Coote; but, after having been three months embarked at Cork, the expedition was stopped, when he returned to the command of the Artillery in the Dublin District. The 14th December following he was called upon, by desire of General Lord Cathcart, to take the command of the Artillery (102 field pieces and 2000 Artillery men and drivers) in Hanover, with the army under the command of his Lordship; he left Dublin immediately, and on the 27th of the same month arrived at Bremen: the battle of Austerlitz terminated the campaign, and he again returned, for the

third time, to the command of the artillery in the Dublin District. In June 1806 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of horse artillery. In May 1807 he was again called from Ireland to accompany Lord Carhcart, as one of the Field Officers of Artillery in the expedition to Copenhagen; he proceeded with the army and commanded the whole of the Artillery in advance till within nine days of its surrender, when he commanded all the batteries upon the right of the British lines. In October 1808 he embarked in command of the Artillery, 48 field pieces and 1,200 men, to be landed at Coruna with the army under General Sir David Baird. The 29th of December following with the horse artillery he supported the cavalry on the plains of Benevente, when the French General Lefebre and several of the imperial guards were made prisoners. After the retreat of the army under the late Lieutenant General Sir John Moore from Velada to Coruna; this officer, on the 13th January 1809, prepared and blew up the two great Magazines three miles from Coruna containing nearly 12,000 barrels of gunpowder. He returned with the army to England the 21st of the same month, and in April following was appointed to command the artillery in the Sussex district. In July following, he was called upon to proceed with the army in the expedition to Walcheren: he commanded all the artillery in advance on the island of South Beveland, and after the surrender of Flushing he returned to England, and resumed the command of the artillery in the Sussex district, which he held till the 1st of August 1814. The 17th of March 1812 he succeeded to a Colonelcy in the Royal Artillery, and the 4th of June 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Major General in the army.

REGULATIONS

RELATING TO

General Officers.

Relative Rank and Precedence of General Officers and Admirals.

THE Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet ranks with a Field Marshal of the army.

The Admirals with their flags at the main-top-mast-head, have rank with Generals.

Vice Admirals have rank as Lieutenant Generals.

Rear Admirals have rank as Major Generals.

Commodores with broad pendants have rank as Brigadier Generals.

Complimentary Honors to be paid to General Officers.

FIELD Marshals are saluted with the colors and standards of all the forces, except the horse and foot guards, and excepting when any of the Royal Family are present; but in case they are Colonels of regiments or troops of horse or foot guards, they are saluted by the colors or standards of the regiments or troops they command.

Generals of Cavalry and Infantry, upon all occasions, are entitled to have the march beat to them.

Lieutenant Generals of Cavalry and Infantry are, upon all occasions, entitled to Ruffles with presented arms.

Major Generals to two Ruffles with presented arms.

Brigadier Generals to one Ruffle with presented arms.

The Master General of the Ordnance has the same respect and honors paid to him as the Generals of Cavalry and Infantry.

A General of Cavalry or Infantry is received with swords drawn, kettle drums beating, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers saluting, except the Cornet bearing the standard.

A Lieutenant General of Cavalry or Infantry is received with swords drawn, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords, and all the officers saluting except the Cornet bearing the standard: but the kettle drums do not beat.

A Major General of Cavalry or Infantry is received with swords drawn, one trumpet of each squadron sounding once the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords; officers salute, but the kettle drums are not to beat.

All officers in the command of forts or garrisons are entitled to the complimentary honors from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank one degree higher than the rank they actually possess.

When General officers pass in the rear of a guard, the officer directs his men to stand shouldered, and does not face his guard to the right about, or beat his drum.

When General officers pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

Governors, being likewise General officers, are entitled, in every respect, to the honors due to their military rank.

The line turns out without arms whenever a General Commanding in Chief comes along the front of a camp. On these occasions the tents of the quarter guards are struck; the camp colors are planted in line with the serjeants' pikes and tents; the drums piled up behind the colors; the companies formed in close order; the field officers at their proper posts; and two ensigns take hold of

the colors. The line dresses by the standards or colors of the regiment.

Honors observed at Funerals of General Officers.

The funeral of a Field Marshal is saluted with three rounds of fifteen pieces of cannon, attended by six battalions and eight squadrons.

The funeral of a General is saluted with three rounds of eleven pieces of cannon, four battalions and six squadrons.

The funeral of a Lieutenant General is saluted with three rounds of nine pieces of cannon, three battalions and four squadrons.

The funeral of a Major General is saluted with three rounds of seven pieces of cannon, two battalions and three squadrons.

The funeral of a Brigadier General is saluted

with three rounds of five pieces of cannon, one battalion and two squadrons.

Duties of General Officers employed upon the Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS entrusted with the command of Districts have under their charge not only the discipline of the troops therein stationed, and their constant preparation for the most active service; but, in case of attack, are expected to be prepared for the immediate and most advantageous disposal of every description of force placed under their control. They have therefore been directed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to obtain the most accurate information, on their first appointment, of all military bodies within their District; the nature and terms of the services of each; and the extent to which their numbers may be carried in case of emergency: to inform themselves of the military resources of their Districts with respect to provisions, labourers, horses, and the means of transporting troops and stores: to

acquire an accurate military knowledge of the features of the country; of all military depôts within their respective Districts; of all fortified places, and their means of defence, and of every particular which may augment their power of acting with advantage against an invading enemy: to ascertain that the General and Staff Officers under their command (whose duty it is to see their orders are accurately obeyed,) are well versed in their several lines of duty, and competent, both from general intelligence and local information, to render that assistance which from the nature and intention of their employment they are expected to afford: to be prepared at all times and on the shortest notice to afford the Commander-in-Chief any information he may require, as to the efficiency of any particular corps, with regard to its discipline, equipment, and preparation for immediate service: to report, in the event of their obtaining temporary leave of absence from the Commander-in-Chief, to the Adjutant General the name and rank of the officer on whom the command devolves, who must forthwith remove to the established head-quarters of the District, and there continue during the time he is left in command of the District.

General Officers commanding Brigades are to be prepared at all times, and on the shortest

notice, to report, for the Commander-in-Chief's information, on all the subjects particularly noticed in the instructions respecting the half-yearly confidential reports on the state of regiments; to have all general orders and regulations carefully and accurately entered on the order books of the regiments composing their brigades; and to ascertain, by personal observation, that they are in every instance obeyed with the utmost punctuality; and to attend to the regularity of the regimental hospitals, and the general arrangement respecting the sick and convalescent soldiers.

General Officers must not, at any time, change the quarters assigned them, or, under any circumstances, quit their commands without special commission from the Commander-in-Chief. On arriving in a camp they must not leave their brigades until the tents are pitched and the guards are posted. They must encamp with their brigades, unless quarters can be procured for them immediately in the vicinity of the camp. In the event of their obtaining temporary leave of absence, they must leave the most clear and positive injunctions to the officers next in command to open any official letters that may arrive under their addresses, and to carry the orders, that may be contained therein, into immediate execution.

General Officers must, as soon as possible, make themselves acquainted with the situation of the country in the vicinity of the camp, with the roads, passes, bridges, and defiles, &c. and particularly with the out-posts, that, in case of being ordered suddenly to support or defend any post, they may be able to march without waiting for guides, and be competent to form the best disposition for the service. They should instruct their Aides-de-Camp in these particulars, and always require their attendance when they visit the out-posts.

The General Officers commanding Districts and Brigades are to adopt every possible precaution for the preservation of game, and to forbid the encroachments of officers or soldiers on manors, or their interference with the manorial rights of individuals; and also to secure the farmers from any inconvenience and damage which might arise from officers or soldiers trespassing over their grounds.

Generals commanding at Sea-ports, Military Depôts, &c. are required to superintend the embarkation and disembarkation of all regiments or detachments, which may take place within their command; and to report to the Adjutant General and to the Quarter Master General the strength of the corps in officers and men, and such other par-

ticulars as may be necessary for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

Regarding the Clothing and Appointments of the Army.

The General Officers commanding brigades and stations, are required to make a most minute inspection of the clothing, on the men's backs, on the 25th of December in each year, or as soon after that day as circumstances will permit; and they are authorised instantly to reject and to cause to be sent back to the clothiers, any articles which they find, either in make or material, not in strict conformity to the sealed patterns, which are always to be produced and referred to, on those inspections; and in the event of proper articles not being immediately supplied, they are to make a special report to the Adjutant General for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

If the General Officers commanding are satisfied that the regulations have in every respect been ad-

hered to, they are to transmit to the Adjutant General a certificate to that effect, a duplicate of which they are also to transmit to the Secretary at War.

Respecting the attendance of Regiments at places appointed for Divine Worship.

GENERAL OFFICERS in command of brigades or regiments, to which chaplains are not appointed, are enjoined to provide for the regular performance of divine service, and for a due discharge of all religious duties towards the men under their command, (most particularly of those relating to the regular attendance of the Chaplains on the sick, and at the hospitals) by the appointment of proper persons to officiate as Chaplains: their correspondence on this subject is addressed to the Chaplain-General, under cover to the Secretary at War.

To be observed in Camps.

ACCORDING to the circumstances and strength of the camp, a General or Generals are employed on daily duty. In large camps a Lieutenant General of the day, and a Major General of each wing, or one Major General of cavalry, and one of infantry.

The General of the day is to superintend the regularity and discipline of the camp, in every particular; he is to visit the guards of the camp, and the out-posts, (unless the latter are put under the command of some particular officer;) he is to call out and inspect the in-lying picquets as often, and at such times as he thinks proper; he is to receive all reports in camp, and make immediate communication of any extraordinary occurrences to the Commander-in-Chief.

Respecting the Supply of Meat to the Army.

GENERAL OFFICERS on the staff are enjoined to exert their utmost endeavours, to prevent His Majesty's most gracious bounty, (vide warrant of 25th May 1797,) being attended with any unnecessary expence to the public: it is to their personal interference and care, that His Majesty looks for the establishment of such regulations in the purchase of this article, as will effectually guard the interests of the public from any imposition, and at the same time provide in a suitable manner for the comfort of the soldiers.

General officers are required to signify to the Commanding Officers of regiments, and to instruct them to explain, in the clearest and most explicit manner to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, that although care is to be taken that the meat provided for the soldiers, shall be at all times good and wholesome; yet it is not intended to burden the public, with the excess of price for meat of a quality

superior to that usually supplied to soldiers; or which they would purchase for themselves, if the extra price were not allowed to them, much less is it intended to authorise the purchase of the prime pieces exclusively: the carcase, the side, or quarter of the beast, (as circumstances may require) should be purchased together; the excess, if any, being of course charged on the average price of the whole.

Addresses.

GENERAL OFFICERS who are not employed upon the staff of the army, and all Field Officers, who are not attached to regiments, or employed upon the staff, or in any military capacity; are required to leave their addresses in the office of the Adjutant-General, and to report any change that may occur therein, with a view to the transmission of orders.

Directions respecting the Half Yearly Confidential Reports, which are required to be made by General Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army at Home and Abroad.

It being essential to the good of His Majesty's service, that the Commander-in-Chief should be, from time to time, made acquainted with the actual state of every regiment, as well with regard to its field exercise, as to its interior economy and good order; and that he should have, as far as possible, a personal knowledge of the merit and capacity of officers in the command of regiments, with the view to their being called forth on future occasions to situations of more extensive service; every General Officer employed upon the staff, whether at home or abroad, is required to make a confidential report, in the early part of the months of May and October in each year, of what has fallen within his observation on those important subjects, between the periods above specified; addressing his letters to the General Officer commanding the District or Station, by whom they are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General without any unnecessary delay, together with any observations which the General commanding may

judge it expedient to add, for the Commander-in-Chief's information.

In these Confidential Reports of the state of regiments or battalions, the General Officers will report on the particular heads herein pointed out, viz.

What officer or officers have been in command of the corps since the date of the former Confidential Report, (not however adverting to every occasional command of a few days); what degree of attention each officer has bestowed on the regiment, and whether the regiment has made a due progress in discipline, in its field exercises, and particularly whether it is well versed in the manœuvres which have been prescribed for the practice of the army by his Majesty's Command.

Whether any of the Officers appear from age, infirmity or any other cause, to be unfit for the service: Whether the Field Officers (the Commanding Officer in particular) and Captains have paid due attention to the instruction of the Subaltern Officers: Whether the Subaltern Officers are active, intelligent, and have acquired the degree of information which by his Majesty's regulations is declared to be indispensably necessary: Whether the Captains ap-

pear to be well acquainted with the interior economy of their troops or companies, and are competent to the command of them in the various situations of service: Whether the Officers appear to understand their duty in the field and in quarters, and whether they are intelligent and zealous in the performance of it: Whether unanimity and good understanding, which are most essential to the discipline and reputation of every military body, prevail in the corps; and whether the Officers, according to their several situations, afford the Commanding Officer that support which he is entitled to require from them. In the event of any Officer not being qualified to perform his duty with advantage to the regiment, a special report of his incapacity is to be made, in order that his promotion may, in the first instance, be prevented; and, in case of continued inability, that he may be removed from the service.

Whether the Adjutant, Quarter-Master, and Paymaster appear competent to the duties of their several situations: Whether the books consigned to their care are kept with accuracy and regularity. The talents and qualifications of the Adjutant for his duties in the field, will best be ascertained by the general appearance of the corps.

Whether the Troop Quarter-Masters and Troop

Serjeant-Majors in regiments of cavalry are equal to the duties required of them in the field, and are attentive to, and fully understand, all the interior concerns of their Troops; and (what is equally essential) whether it appears they are honest in their various transactions, and discharge their duty with diligence and fidelity.

Whether the Non-commissioned officers are properly instructed, active and intelligent: Whether they are obedient and respectful to their officers, and, at the same time, support their own authority in a becoming manner: Whether they perform their duty in the field and in quarters with promptitude and energy, and whether by their conduct in their respective stations, they promote, to the best of their abilities, the discipline of the regiment: Whether each Serjeant is in possession of a printed copy of the abstract of the rules and regulations respecting the drill and field exercise, as prescribed by his Majesty.

Whether the Trumpeters of cavalry and Drummers of infantry are perfect in the different soundings of the trumpet, and in the beats of the drum: Whether they are active, intelligent and attentive to their duty in the field and in quarters.

Whether the number of Musicians is limited according to regulation: Whether they play in correct time; and whether they are trained to, and fit for, the ranks.

Whether the Pioneers are a good body of men, with a general appearance of health and cleanliness: Whether of proper standard: Whether the numbers actually in the ranks correspond exactly with the returns: Whether well drilled, attentive, sober and well-behaved: Whether any man is kept on the strength of the regiment who is not clothed, and who does not do his duty as a soldier.

Whether the interior economy of the corps is well regulated: Whether the interior arrangement of the troops or companies is duly attended to: And whether the conduct of the men in their quarters is orderly and soldier-like.

Whether a due attention is paid to that important branch of regimental economy, the Messing: Whether the meat and bread are furnished by contract or otherwise: Whether they are of good quality, and whether other articles are supplied according to regulations: What has been the average price of meat during the preceding six months:

Whether the Officers mess together, and whether the regimental mess is established upon such a system of economy as enables the subaltern officers to belong to it.

Whether the different troop or company books and the regimental books, are kept in a proper manner, and according to the established regulations: Whether the former are signed by the men, and whether the captains or officers commanding troops or companies, are in the habit of settling in person with their men; in cases wherein soldiers appear to be in debt to the captains or officers commanding companies, beyond ten pounds per troop and company, the General Officer is to mention in his report the cause which may have occasioned such debt.

Whether the regimental necessaries supplied to soldiers, appear to be charged at a fair and reasonable price, and to be of a proper quality.

Whether there are any complaints and of what nature.

What number of recruits have joined since the date of the last Confidential Report: What attention appears to have been paid in perfecting them

in their duty: Whether, from their general appearance, they are an acquisition to the corps.

A return of men proposed to be discharged (if any) must accompany the Report, in which the age, character, services and description of each man must be stated, and the cause of his being deemed unfit for service.

The general appearance of the horses of cavalry regiments: Whether of sufficient size, strength, and activity: Whether in good condition and well trained. A general description of the remount horses which have joined during the preceding six months. A separate return of those proposed to be cast (if any) must accompany the report, in which the causes of their unfitness for further military service are to be particularly stated.

Whether the forage is of good quality, and issued with regularity, and under a due superintendence of officers.

Whether the original formation of the regiment is according to the established regulations; Whether the order of reviews and field exercise is adhered to: Whether the field exercise and movements are performed with precision: Whether the

various formations are made with correctness, and with a proper degree of celerity: Whether the several troops of cavalry work well together: Whether the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the cavalry are graceful horsemen, understand the management of their horses, and are expert in the use of the sword, and perform the exercise well.

Whether any irregularity has occurred in the proceedings of courts martial, or in the execution of the sentences awarded by them: Whether the sentences appear to have been proportionate to the crimes: Whether the necessity of frequent punishment has been superseded by the adoption of wise measures for the prevention of crimes, and by the zeal and assiduity of all the officers in their different stations to carry them into effect, and to maintain the discipline of the regiment. The General Officer will transmit with his report an extract, from the regimental court-martial book, of the names of the soldiers who have been tried since the date of the last inspection of the regiment, stating the crime for which each man has been tried; the punishment awarded; and the punishment inflicted.

Whether the regimental hospitals are conducted in conformity to regulations: Whether the supply

of provisions and refreshments is ample and good of their sort: Whether the stoppages from the men are expended with economy: Whether the hospital is well situated, the wards airy and clean: Whether the proportion of sick is great, or the mortality considerable: Whether the Surgeon of the regiment is capable, and zealous in the discharge of his duty, and whether his assistants are well instructed and competent to their share of the medical duties of the regiment: Whether the practice of the vaccine inoculation is introduced: Whether any men have been kept long on the sick list for slight and equivocal complaints.

Whether the Veterinary Surgeon is intelligent and competent to the duties of his situation: Whether the horses are shod in strict conformity to regulation: Whether the Farriers are expert and well instructed in their business, and whether any, and what number of men per troop, are sufficiently instructed in farriery to be able to shoe horses on an emergency: Whether there has been any appearance of glanders, or other contagious disease among the horses, since the date of the last confidential report, and to what extent; and whether the means adopted by the Veterinary Surgeon for the prevention of the infection have been attended with success.

Whether the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men are strictly conformable to the King's regulations: Whether they are in good condition: Whether the clothing that was due on the 25th of December, preceding the date of inspection, was delivered to the regiment on that day, and has regularly continued in wear since that period: Whether the regiment is in possession of great coats, and whether the great coats are in a serviceable state.

Whether the standards and colors are in conformity to the King's regulation.

What quantity of ammunition is in store, and whether due attention is given to its security.

Whether the arms are clean, and in a perfectly serviceable state; and whether all are regularly marked.

It being the duty of the Commanding Officers of Corps to take care that the clothing, arms, accoutrements, and every article of equipment are kept complete, and in a constant state of fitness for service: the General Officers on inspecting a corps, and on perceiving any deficiency in these articles,

will require an explanation of the cause of the deficiency from the Commanding Officers, and the measures which have been taken to obtain a supply of the articles deficient: the General Officers will themselves give such further orders as are requisite to insure the deficiency being speedily replaced.

The several heads as pointed out in this regulation are to be *separately* reported on, and not blended together with one general remark; and as each inspection report, in order to be complete, should contain in *itself* every possible information respecting the corps reported on, such observations as have been made in former reports are to be repeated, if necessary; and those reports are not to be in a general manner referred to, for the particulars on which the several remarks are founded.

It is the duty of the General Officers fully and faithfully to report without reserve, and to make such observations or animadversions as they may consider necessary, on the several heads to which their attention is directed, not failing to bestow on every description of officers, and particularly on the Field Officers, (on whom the discipline most materially depends,) the due proportion of commendation or censure which the conduct of each, in his respective station, shall appear to deserve:

If they perceive that the officers or men, or both, are careless, inaccurate, or ill-instructed in their field exercises, they are not only to state the particulars in these reports, but also to order such a course of drill, (in reference both to officers and men,) in conformity to the King's regulations, as they may judge best calculated to remedy what they have occasion to censure.

In all instances, in which General Officers may have occasion to point out any defects, they are to mention in their reports what directions they have given in consequence: They will direct that their orders, on these occasions, be inserted in the general order book of the regiment, and they will transmit a copy of them, with their reports, to the Adjutant General. The General Officer next inspecting the regiment will, in his report, state in what manner, and with what effect, the orders issued at the previous inspection appear to have been obeyed.

Circular Letter to General Officers, not being Colonels of Regiments.

Horse Guards, 24th July 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the Commander-in-Chief's commands to acquaint you, that with a view to the convenience, and general improvement of the public service, His Majesty's Government have approved an arrangement, for attaching the following rates of pay to the General Officers, who are not Colonels of regiments; and the acceptance of which will have the effect of removing them from their regimental commissions, viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
Generals,	1	18	0	per diem.
Lieutenant Generals,	1	12	6	
Major Generals,	1	5	0	

No distinctions ever having existed between the rate of half-pay, attached to the General Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, it has not been deemed expedient to create any in the rates of the present allowance.

I am further to acquaint you that any of the present General Officers holding regimental commissions, may have the option of retiring from the service, by disposing of the same at the regulated value; or should they now accept the allowance, they may hereafter have the power of disposing, in like manner, of an unattached commission, similar to that which they have relinquished; but it is to be understood, that the latter indulgence is not to extend to the officers who may, hereafter, be promoted to the rank of Major General, beyond those who are now effective Lieutenant Colonels.

I am commanded to desire that you will be pleased to communicate to me, for His Royal Highness's information and guidance, your earliest decision upon the point thus referred to your option.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. TORRENS.

Regulations relative to the Pay of the General Officers of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards.

THE present Field Officers of the foot guards, who are General Officers, being in the enjoyment of higher rates of income than would be allowed to them as General Officers, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to order, that they shall receive an increase beyond their pay as General Officers, to complete their allowances to the following annual rates, viz.

Lieutenant Colonels, each, 1800*l*; first Major of the first regiment 900*l*; first ditto of the Coldstream, and the third regiment 800*l*; remaining Majors 700*l*; Captains 500*l*.

The senior Captains of the first regiment, and the two senior Captains of the Coldstream and third regiments, who are Major Generals, are to be allowed 50*l* per annum each, in addition to the rate for the other Captains, in consideration of their being deprived of the expectation of succeeding to the

commissions of Field Officers. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that the General Officers, who may be hereafter removed from the foot guards, in consequence of promotion, are only to receive the same pay as the other General Officers of the army.

The Field Officers and Captains of the foot guards, who are General Officers, are to be removed from their regimental commissions; but such of the said officers as may now wish to retire from the service, in preference to receiving the new rates of pay, are to be allowed to retire upon the regulated value of their present commissions.

The new rates of pay will be issued quarterly, as in the line, through the medium of the regimental agents, and will be receivable with the pay of staff, or garrison appointments.

Circular Letter from the Secretary at War, with the Regulations relative to the Pay of General Officers, not being Colonels of Regiments.

War Office, August 12, 1814.

SIR,

THE Prince Regent having been graciously pleased in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to assign certain rates of pay to the several ranks of General Officers in the army, not being Colonels of regiments, the same to take effect from the 25th of June 1814 inclusive; I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of his Royal Highness's warrant declaring those rates.

This arrangement will have the effect of removing from their present regimental commissions those officers who may avail themselves of the new rates of pay; but such as may prefer to retain their regimental commissions, waiving the pay of General Officers, will be at liberty to do so.

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to de-

clare that any of the said General Officers holding regimental full pay commissions, may have the option of retiring from the service, by disposing of the same at the regulated price, and that should they now accept the new rate of pay, they will hereafter be at liberty to retire; receiving the value of an unattached commission of the same rank as that from which they may have been removed. This indulgence, however, is not to extend to any officers who may in future be promoted to the rank of General Officers, unless such officers are now effective Lieutenant Colonels.

The unattached pay of General Officers will be issued quarterly through the agents of the regiments to which the officers belong, if now on full pay, or through the Paymaster General if now on half pay, or on the retired list, and the same will be receivable with the pay of any staff or garrison appointments, for which such General Officers may be selected.

You will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of communicating this arrangement, to the officers of the regiment under your command; and acquaint me with the determination of such as may avail themselves of the option held out to them.

I feel great pleasure in announcing this instance of the Prince Regent's gracious consideration.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Warrant declaring the Rates of Pay to be granted from the 25th of June 1814, *inclusive, to General Officers of the Army, not being Colonels of Regiments.*

By His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

GEORGE P. R.

WE having taken into our gracious consideration the present situation of the General Officers of the army; and it having been represented to us, that by the existing regulations of the service, there is not any rate of pay attached to the

rank of General Officers: We are therefore pleased in the name, and on behalf, of his Majesty, to order that from the 25th day of June 1814, inclusive, the following rates of pay shall be granted to General Officers in the army, not being Colonels of regiments, instead of the half pay or full pay of their present regimental commissions; viz.

General	1	18	0	per diem.
Lieutenant General	1	12	6	
Major General . .	1	5	0	

Given at our Court at Carlton House this 8th day of August 1814, in the 54th year of His Majesty's reign. By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

THE

MOST HONORABLE MILITARY

Order of the Bath.

THIS Order is of very uncertain date: it was instituted, according to some historians, in the time of the Saxons; by others, in the reign of Richard the 2d; and by others in the reign of Henry the 4th. Every individual, on whom the honor of this Knighthood is conferred, is supposed to have performed some eminent service.

The word Knight, which was originally derived from the German and Dutch *Knecht* or *Kneht*, signifies a servant, in which sense it is applied when we speak of the

Knight of a Shire; it likewise means a military man, or, rather, a horseman, from the latin *Eques*, a soldier, or horseman—*Knights* having, in former times, been either the King's domestic servants, or of his life-guards.

The occasion that gave rise to the Order of the Bath is also very little known. It arose, according to some writers, from the custom of Bathing, before they received the golden spurs; according to those who state it to have been founded in the reign of Henry the 4th, we are informed that that King, being in the Bath, was told by a Knight that two widows were come to demand justice of him; when, leaping out of the Bath, he exclaimed: "It is my duty to prefer the doing of justice to my subjects to the pleasures of the Bath." And in memory of this transaction, the Knights of the Bath were created. Camden, however, insists that this was only the restoration of the Order, which was, in that Prince's reign, almost abolished.

In the reign of his Majesty, George the 1st, the Order of the Bath was revived, as a Statutable Order, by a solemn creation of a considerable number of Knights, who were directed to wear a red ribbon, and the motto of *Tria juncta in Uno*, alluding to the three cardinal virtues, which every Knight ought to possess. By that Statute the Order

was to consist of the Sovereign, a Prince of the Blood Royal, a Grand Master, and thirty-five Knights Companions, making thirty-eight stalls, and six officers; but by an additional statute, bearing date the 8th of May 1812, it was ordained that all Knights of the Order, exceeding the number of thirty-eight, should be styled Extra Knights; and that the number of such Extra Knights should not be limited.

Since the latter period His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, for the reasons stated in the annexed Document, to extend the Order, and to divide it into three Classes, viz. Knights Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Companions. This extension, which amounts almost to the creation of a new Order of Knighthood, I have great satisfaction in observing, was recommended in my Work, the Royal Military Panorama, Vol. 2, so long since as May 1813; and from which the following paragraph is extracted:

"Whether it would not be preferable to have the present Knights and Companions of the most Honorable Order of the Bath nominated each Grand Cross; and the Extra Knights, Commanders; wearing, besides the embroidery, on the left breast of their upper garment, the red

ribbon as usual; and such officers as were entitled to a military badge of honor, to wear a narrow red ribbon on the left breast at the third button-hole, with the cognizance of the Order of the Bath, and the motto in miniature in a similar manner to what the Knights of the Military Order of St. Louis in France, and of Marie Theresa in Austria, &c. &c. used to wear."

The following is the ceremonial of the Knighthood and Investiture, with the Ensigns, of the Order of the Bath.

The Knights and Officers of the Order attending in their mantles, collars, &c. proceed into the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, making the usual reverences, in the following order:

The Gentleman Usher of the Order in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the red rod.

The Deputy Registrar and Secretary of the Order in the mantle, chains, and badges of those offices.

The Deputy Bath King of Arms in the mantle, chain, and badge, with the Sceptre of Bath, bearing the ribbands and badges of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion.

The Genealogist in his mantle, chain, and badge.

Knights Companions.

Then, by the command of His Royal Highness, the Knight elect is introduced into the presence, between the two junior Knights Companions present, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, with reverences as before. The Knight elect kneeling is thereupon Knighted by His Royal Highness*; then the senior Knights present the ribband and badge to His Royal Highness, who puts the same on the new Knight's right shoulder, and being thus invested, and having had the honor to kiss the Prince's hand, he withdraws.

The procession thereupon returns in the order before observed.

Whitehall, January 2d, 1815.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valor, perseverance, and devotion, manifested by the Officers of His Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land: And whereas His Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendor and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those Officers who have had the opportunities of signalizing themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honors of the said Order; and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned.

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:

1st. The Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath shall, from this time forward, be composed of Three Classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

2d. The First Class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions: and from the date hereof, the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

3d. The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not, at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two, exclusive of the Sovereign; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

4th. The said Knights Grand Crosses shall be subject to the same Rules and Ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages,

which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

5th. It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear upon the left side of their upper vestment, the Star, or Ensign of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said Star or Ensign shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the Collar of the said Order, until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

6th. In order to distinguish more particularly those Officers of His Majesty's Forces by sea and land, upon whom the first Class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred in consideration of especial military services, such Officers shall henceforth bear upon the Ensign or Star, and likewise upon the Badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol inscribed "*Ich Dien.*"

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the Knights of the First Class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be conferred for civil services.

7th. The dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, shall henceforth upon no account be conferred upon any Officer in His Majesty's service, who shall not have attained the rank of Major General in the Army, or Rear-Admiral in the Navy, except as to the Twelve Knights Grand Crosses, who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is pleased to declare and constitute, those whose names are undermentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the First Class of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

1st Class, Knights Grand Crosses, G.C.B.

MILITARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

1. The Sovereign
2. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, acting as Grand Master
3. Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent
4. General Sir R. Abercromby
5. Admiral Viscount Keith
6. Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bt.
7. General Sir A. Clarke
8. Admiral Sir John Colpoys
9. General Lord Hutchinson
10. Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth
11. Admiral Sir James Saumarez
12. General Sir Eyre Coote
13. General Sir J. F. Cradock
14. General Sir David Dundas
15. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington
16. General the Earl of Ludlow
17. Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood
18. Admiral the Earl of Northesk

19. Vice Admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan
20. Vice Admiral the Honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane
21. Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart
22. Vice Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats
23. General Sir David Baird
24. General Sir George Beckwith
25. Lieutenant General Lord Niddry
26. Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer
27. Lieutenant General Sir John Cope Sherbrooke
28. Lieutenant General Lord Beresford
29. Lieutenant General Lord Lynedock
30. Lieutenant General Lord Hill
31. Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty
32. Lieutenant General Sir Edward Paget
33. Lieutenant General Lord Combermere
34. Admiral the Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley
35. General Sir George Nugent
36. General Sir William Keppel
37. Lieutenant General Sir John Doyle, Bart.
38. Lieutenant General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck
39. Lieutenant General Sir James Leith
40. Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton
41. Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole
42. Lieutenant General Lord Stewart
43. Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope
44. Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton

45. Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie
46. Lieutenant General the Hon. William Stewart
47. Major General Sir George Murray
48. Major General the Hon. Sir Edward Pakenham
49. Admiral Sir William Young
50. General the Hereditary Prince of Orange
51. Admiral Lord Viscount Hood
52. Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
53. Admiral the Hon. William Cornwallis
54. Admiral Lord Radstock
55. Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.
56. Lieutenant General the Earl of Uxbridge
57. Lieutenant General Robert Brownrigg
58. Lieutenant General Harry Calvert
59. Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland
60. Lieutenant General William Henry Clinton
61. Admiral George Montagu

CIVIL KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

1. Sir Robert Gunning
2. The Earl of Malmesbury
3. Lord Henly
4. Lord Whitworth
5. Sir Joseph Bankes, Bart.
6. Right Hon. Sir A. Paget

7. Sir Philip Francis
8. Sir George H. Barlow
9. Viscount Strangford
10. The Hon. Sir H. Wellesley
11. Right Hon. Sir C. Stuart
12.

9th. And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare, that the Princes of the Blood Royal holding Commissions as General Officers in His Majesty's Army, or as Flag-Officers in the Royal Navy, now and hereafter may be nominated and appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and shall not be included in the number to which the First Class of the Order is limited by the third article of the present instrument.

10th. By virtue of the ordinance contained in the foregoing article, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased to declare the following Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, viz.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge
His Highness the Duke of Gloucester

11th. The Second Class of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Knights Commanders, who shall have and enjoy in all future solemnities and proceedings, place, and precedence, before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom, and shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities, enjoyed by the said Knights Bachelors.

12th. Upon the first institution of the Knights Commanders, the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of Foreign Officers holding British commissions, of whom a number, not exceeding ten, may be admitted into the Second Class as Honorary Knights Commanders. But in the event of actions of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the regulations and restrictions now established.

13th. No person shall be eligible as a Knight Commander of the Bath, who does not actually hold at the time of his nomination, a commission in His Majesty's Army or Navy; such commission not being below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, or of Post Captain in the Navy.

14th. The Knights Commanders shall, from the publication of the present instrument, be entitled severally to assume the

distinctive appellation of Knighthood, and shall bear the Badge and Ensign assigned as the distinctions of the Second Class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same: that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate Badge or Cognizance pendent by a red ribband round the neck,—and for further honor and distinction, he shall wear the appropriate Star, embroidered on the left side of his upper Vestment. There shall also be affixed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster, Escutcheons and Banners of the Arms of each Knight Commander, under which the Name and Title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his Nomination, shall be inscribed. The Knights Commanders shall not be entitled to bear Supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their Arms with the Red Ribband and Badge, appropriate to the Second Class of the Order of the Bath. And for the greater honor of this Class, no Officer of His Majesty's Army or Navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said Most Honorable Order.

15th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the undermentioned Officers of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, viz.

2d Class, Knights Commanders, K.C.B.

1. Admiral George Montague
2. Admiral Lord Gambier
3. Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart.
4. Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed
5. Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart.
6. Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.
7. Admiral John Knight
8. Admiral Edward Thornbrough
9. Admiral George Campbell
10. Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart.
11. Admiral Lord Exmouth
12. Vice Admiral William Domett
13. Vice Admiral George Murray
14. Vice Admiral John Sutton
15. Vice Admiral William Essington
16. Vice Admiral Eliab Hervey
17. Vice Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle
18. Vice Admiral Richard Grindall
19. Vice Admiral Sir George Martin
20. Vice Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith
21. Lieutenant General Gordon Drummond

22. Vice Admiral Herbert Sawyer
23. Lieutenant General the Hon. John Abercromby
24. Vice Admiral the Hon. Robert Stopford
25. Vice Admiral Thomas Foley
26. Lieutenant General Ronald Craufurd Ferguson
27. Lieutenant General Henry Ward
28. Vice Admiral Charles Tyler
29. Vice Admiral Lord Gardner
30. Vice Admiral William Mitchell
31. Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Williams
32. Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart.
33. Lieutenant General William Houstoun
34. Lieutenant General the Hon. William Lumley
35. Lieutenant General Wroth Palmer Acland
36. Lieutenant General Miles Nightingall
37. Lieutenant General Henry Frederick Campbell
38. Vice Admiral William Hargood
39. Vice Admiral Robert Moorsom
40. Vice Admiral Lawrence William Halsted
41. Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.
42. Vice Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke
43. Vice Admiral the Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge
44. Major General Alan Cameron
45. Major General the Hon. Charles Colville
46. Major General Henry Fane
47. Major General George Anson

48. Major General Kenneth Alexander Howard
49. Rear Admiral Thomas Francis Freemantle
50. Rear Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart.
51. Rear Admiral Philip Charles Durham
52. Rear Admiral Israel Pellew
53. Major General Henry Bell, (of the Royal Marines)
54. Major General John Oswald
55. Major General William Anson
56. Major General Edward Howorth
57. Major General Charles Wale
58. Major General John Ormsby Vandeleur
59. Major General the Hon. Edward Stopford
60. Major General George Townshend Walker
61. Rear Admiral Benjamin Hallowell
62. Rear Admiral George Hope
63. Rear Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerck
64. Rear Admiral James Nicoll Morris
65. Rear Admiral Thomas Byam Martin
66. Major General James Kempt
67. Major General Robert Rollo Gillespie
68. Major General William H. Pringle
69. Rear Admiral William Johnstone Hope
70. Rear Admiral Lord Henry Paulett
71. Rear Admiral George Cockburn
72. Rear Admiral Graham Moore
73. Rear Admiral Henry William Bayntun

74. Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.
75. Rear Admiral Richard Lee
76. Rear Admiral George Burlton
77. Major General Frederic Phillips Robinson
78. Major General Edward Barnes
79. Major General the Honorable William Ponsonby
80. Major General John Byng
81. Major General Thomas Brisbane
82. Major General Denis Pack
83. Major General Lord Robert Edward Somerset
84. Major General Thomas Bradford
85. Major General John Lambert
86. Major General James Willoughby Gordon
87. Major General Manley Power
88. Major General Samuel Gibbs
89. Major General Lord Aylmer
90. Rear Admiral William Hotham
91. Rear Admiral Pulteney Malcolm
92. Rear Admiral Sir John Gore
93. Rear Admiral the Honorable Henry Hotham
94. Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham
95. Rear Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.
96. Rear Admiral Edward Codrington
97. Rear Admiral Charles Rowley
98. Major General Colquhoun Grant
99. Major General Sir T. Sidney Beckwith
100. Major General the Honorable Robert W. O'Callaghan

101. Major General John Keane
102. Major General Colin Halkett
103. Major General Henry Edward Bunbury
104. Major General Richard Hussey Vivian
105. Major General Henry Torrens
106. Captain Sir George Eyre, R. N.
107. Captain Sir Charles Brisbane, R. N.
108. Captain John Talbot, R. N.
109. Captain Sir Edward Berry, Bart. R. N.
110. Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, R. N.
111. Captain Edward William O. R. Owen, R. N.
112. Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. R. N.
113. Captain Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. R. N.
114. Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. R. N.
115. Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, R. N.
116. Captain Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bart. R. N.
117. Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart. R. N.
118. Captain Sir Christopher Cole, R. N.
119. Captain Sir George R. Collier, Bart. R. N.
120. Captain Sir James Lind, R. N.
121. Captain James Alexander Gordon, R. N.
122. Captain Sir Thomas Staines, R. N.
123. Captain Sir Edward Tucker, R. N.
124. Captain Sir James Lucas Yeo, R. N.
125. Colonel John Elley, Royal Regiment Horse Guards
126. Colonel Charles P. Belson, 28th Regiment
127. Colonel William Howe Delancey, Deputy Q. M. General

128. Colonel Benjamin Durban, 2d West India Regiment
129. Colonel George Ridout Bingham, 53d Foot
130. Colonel the Honorable Charles J. Greville, 38th Foot
131. Colonel Hoylet Framingham, Royal Artillery
132. Colonel Andrew F. Barnard, 95th Foot
133. Colonel William Robe, Royal Artillery
134. Colonel Henry Watson Ellis, 23d Foot
135. Colonel John Cameron, 9th Foot
136. Colonel the Honorable Robert Le Poer Trench, 74th Foot
137. Colonel Charles Pratt, 5th Foot
138. Colonel Edward Blakeney, 7th Foot
139. Colonel John M'Lean, 27th Foot
140. Colonel Richard Down Jackson, Coldstream Guards
141. Colonel William Douglas, 91st Foot
142. Colonel Colin Campbell, Coldstream Guards
143. Colonel John Colborne, 52d Foot
144. Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, Portuguese service
145. Colonel Thomas Arbuthnot, 57th Foot
146. Colonel Henry F. Bouverie, Coldstream Guards
147. Lieutenant Colonel William Williams, 13th Foot
148. Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Bradford, 1st Guards
149. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Leith, 31st Foot
150. Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Robert L. Dundas, Royal Staff Corps
151. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Arbuthnot, Coldstream Guards
152. Lieutenant Colonel Sir Charles Sutton, 23d Foot
153. Lieutenant Colonel James Douglas, Portuguese Service

154. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hardinge, 1st Guards
155. Lieutenant Colonel George Henry F. Berkeley, 35th Foot
156. Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Dickson, Assistant Quarter Master General
157. Lieutenant Colonel Sir John M. Doyle
158. Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, 1st Guards
159. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Macara, 52d Foot
160. Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Alexander Gordon, 3d Foot Guards
161. Lieutenant Colonel Henry William Carr, 83d Foot
162. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Broke, Assistant Quarter Master General
163. Lieutenant Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 1st Guards
164. Lieutenant Colonel James Wilson, 48th Foot
165. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander J. Dickson, Royal Artillery
166. Lieutenant Colonel John May, Royal Artillery
167. Lieutenant Colonel George Scovell, late Staff Corps of Cavalry
168. Lieutenant Colonel William Gomm, Coldstream Guards
169. Lieutenant Colonel Ulysses Burgh, 1st Guards
170. Lieutenant Colonel Francis D'Oyley, 1st Guards
171. Lieutenant Colonel Richard Williams, of Royal Marines
172. Lieutenant Colonel James Malcolm, of Royal Marines
173. Lieutenant Colonel James A. Hope, 3d Guards
174. Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Frazer, Royal Artillery
175. Lieutenant Colonel Hew D. Ross, Royal Artillery
176. Lieutenant Colonel Edmund K. Williams, 81st Foot

177. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell Grant, 42d Foot
178. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Stovin, 28th Foot
179. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Carncross, Royal Artillery
180. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Gardiner, ditto
181. Lieutenant Colonel John Dyer, ditto

List of Honorary Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

1. Lieutenant General Charles Baron Linsingen
2. Lieutenant General Count Walmoden
3. Lieutenant General Count Nugent
4. Major General Sigismund Baron Low
5. Major General Charles Baron Alten
6. Major General Henry de Hinuber
7. Major General Wilhelm de Dornberg
8. Colonel Frederick Baron de Arentschildt
9. Lieutenant Colonel F. A. de Hertzberg
10. Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hartmann

16th. The Third Class of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, shall be composed of Officers holding Commissions in His Majesty's Service by Sea or Land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privileges, of

Knights Bachelors; but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

17th. No Officer shall be nominated a Companion of the said Most Honorable Order, unless he shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a Medal, or other Badge of Honor, or shall have been specially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valor and conduct in action against His Majesty's enemies since the commencement of the war in 1803, or shall hereafter be named in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

18th. The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the Third Class pendent by a narrow red ribband to the button-hole.

19th. And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights Commanders, and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the Rules and Regulations which His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other Rules and Ordinances as may be from time

to time made and ordained by His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, Kings of this Realm.

And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint, that Sir George Nayler, Knight, Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and also to command that the Officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall immediately after such nomination transmit to the said Sir George Nayler a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

And His Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve, that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

Whitehall, Jan. 6, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having taken into consideration the eminent services which have been rendered to the Empire by the Officers in the service of the Honorable East India Company, has been pleased to ordain, that 15 of the

most distinguished Officers of the said service, holding commissions from His Majesty, not below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, may be raised to the dignity of Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, exclusive of the number of Knights Commanders belonging to His Majesty's forces by sea and land, who have been nominated by the Ordinance, bearing date the 2nd instant: and His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to ordain, that the said Officers of the East India Company's Service shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the Second Class of the said Most Honorable Order; and that they shall be governed by the rules and ordinances now established, or hereafter to be established, by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the government of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

But in the event of future wars, and of actions of signal distinction, the said number of 15 may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the established regulations and restrictions.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to ordain, that certain Officers of the East India Company's Service, holding His Majesty's Commission, may be appointed Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of eminent services rendered in

action with the enemy; and the said Officers shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, secured to the Third Class of the said Order; and shall be governed by the regulations and restrictions established with regard to the nomination and government of the Companions of the said Most Honorable Order.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL,

AND

Commander-in-Chief.

According to the Constitution of the Country, the King is Captain-General of all the Forces of Great Britain. This term implies the first rank, power, and authority known in the British service. It has, however, been entrusted to various distinguished characters at different periods, as will be seen by the annexed list; and, in 1799 his present Majesty delegated this rank, and the powers annexed to it, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The rank of Commander-in-Chief is next to that of Captain-General, and the officer in whom it is invested has the entire command of the troops.

	Captains-General.	Commanders-in-Chief.
1665	Duke of Albermarle.	
1679 to 1683	Duke of Monmouth.	
1690	. . . .	Earl of Marlborough.
1691	. . . .	Duke of Leinster.
1694	. . . .	Duke of Schomberg.
1702 to 1711	Duke of Marlborough.	
1712	. . . .	Duke of Ormond.
1712 to 1714	Duke of Ormond.	
1714 to 1717	Duke of Marlborough.	
1744 to 1745	. . . .	Earl of Stair.
1746	. . . .	Field Marshal Wade.
1746 to 1757	His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.	
1757 to 1759	. . . .	Earl Ligonier.
1766 to 1770	. . . .	Marquess of Granby.
1778	. . . .	*Lord Amherst (General on the Staff.)
1782 1783	. . . .	Field Marshal Conway.
1793 1794	. . . .	*Lord Amherst (General on the Staff.)

	Captains-General.	Commanders-in-Chief.
1795 to 1798	. . . . .	*His Royal Highness the Duke of York, (Field Marshal on the Staff.)
1798	. . . . .	His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
1799 to 1809	His Royal Highness the Duke of York.	
1809 to 1811	. . . . .	Sir David Dundas, K. B.
1811 1812 1813 1814	. . . . .	His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The Officers marked thus * were not commissioned as Commanders-in-Chief.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

Its Institution and Objects; and Succession of Masters General and Lieutenant Generals of the Ordnance.

In the Military Dictionary, compiled by Major James, it is observed, that the Board of Ordnance is of a very early but uncertain date: "but that in the year 1548 Sir

Philip Hoby (or Oby) was styled Master of the Ordnance." On reference to the Patents of Henry VIII. it will be seen that in the year 1537 Sir Christopher Morris, Knight, and styled, *Master of the Ordnance*, was appointed an Overseer of the science of Artillery, for the support of Archery, viz. long bows, cross bows, and hand guns; but even at an earlier period, 2d June 1483, that Office existed, and was under the superintendance of Rauf Bigod. The duties of the Master General of the Ordnance have always been of the greatest importance, inasmuch that he is entrusted with the sole regulation and command of every thing relating to the artillery and garrisons, both in time of peace and war.

It is presumed that the following are correct lists of the Masters General in England and Ireland, as well as of Lieutenant Generals in England, and Colonels En Second in Ireland, and Surveyor Generals in England, from the first institution of the office to the present time.

MASTERS GENERAL IN ENGLAND.

Rauf Bigod	2d June	1483	for life.
Sir Richard Gyleford . . .		1485	Do.
Sir Christopher Morres, Kt. 29 H. VIII. styled *Master*		1537	Do.
Sir Francis Flemynge, Kt.		1547	Do.
Sir Philip Oby, Kt.		1548	Do.
Sir Edward Brag		1553	Do.
Sir Edward Pelham . . .		1558	Do.
Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick .		1587	Do.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex,	29th March	1596	Do.
Charles Blount, Earl of Devon, styled *General of the Ordnance*	10th Sep.	1603	during pleasure
George Carew, Earl of Totness	25th June	1609	Do.
Horatio, Lord Vere . .	5th May	1617	for life.
Sir Richard Morrison . .	26th Aug.	1623	Do.
Sir Thomas Stafford		1628	Do.
Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport	2d Sep.	1634	Do.
Sir William Compton .	22d Jan.	1660	Do.
John, Lord Berkely . .	21st Oct.	1664	du. pl.
Sir John Duncomb, Kt. . . .		1664	Do.

Sir Thomas Chicheley, Kt. first called Master General of the Ordnance	1664	Do.
Thomas Chicheley	4th June 1670	Do.
Sir John Chicheley Sir William Hickman Sir Charles Musgrave	23rd Jan. 1679	Do.
George Legge, Lord Dartmouth	28th Jan. 1681	Do.
Frederick, Duke Schomberg	28th April 1689	Do.
Henry Sidney, Viscount Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney	28th July 1693	Do.
John Churchill, Earl of, and afterwards Duke of Marlborough	29th June 1702	Do.
Richard Savage, Earl of Rivers	10th Sept. 1711	Do.
James, Duke of Hamilton	5th Sept. 1712	Do.
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough	4th Oct. 1714	Do.
William Cadogan, Earl of Cadogan	22d June 1722	Do.
John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich	3rd June 1725	Do.
John Montagu, Duke of Montagu	30th May 1740	Do.
Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough	1755	Do.
John Ligonier, Viscount, afterwards Earl Ligonier	30th Nov. 1757	Do.
John Manners, Marq. of Granby	1763	Do.
George Townshend, Viscount Townshend	1772	Do.
Charles Duke of Richmond	1782	Do.
Charles, Marquess Cornwallis	13th Feb. 1795	Do.
John, Earl of Chatham, K.G.	1801	Do.

Francis, Earl of Moira . . .	1806	Do.
John, Earl of Chatham, K.G. . .	1807	Do.
Henry, Earl of Mulgrave . . .	1811	Do.

MASTERS GENERAL IN IRELAND.

James, Marquess of Kildare .	8th Feb. 1760	Do.
Richard, Earl of Shannon . .	1766	Do.
Charles, Marquess of Drogheda	22d June 1770	Do.
Henry, Earl of Carhampton .	19th July 1797	Do.
The Hon. Thomas Pakenham	22d Aug. 1800	Do.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS IN ENGLAND.

(First established in 1597.*)*

Sir George Carew, Kt.	1597
Sir William Heydon	1635
Colin Legge	28th June 1636
David Walker	21st Nov. 1670
George Legge	7th Dec. 1672
Sir Charles Musgrave . . .	28th Jan. 1681
Sir Thomas Tichbourne . .	1st Aug. 1687
Sir Hugh Goodrick . . .	26th April 1688

James Granville Sharpe . .	20th June 1702
Thomas Earle	2nd May 1705
James Hill	21st June 1712
Thomas Earle	20th September 1714
Thomas Micklethwaite . .	19th March 1717
Sir Charles Wilts . . .	22nd April 1718
Field Marshal Wade . .	22nd April 1742
Sir John Ligonier . . .	22nd April 1748
Lord George Sackville . .	30th November 1757
Marquess of Granby . .	10th September 1759
George Lord Visc. Townshend	14th May 1763
The Right Honorable Henry Seymour Conway . . .	24th October 1767
Sir Jeffrey Amherst, afterwards Lord Amherst . . .	22nd October 1772
Sir William, late Lord Howe .	3rd April 1782
Sir Thomas Trigge, K.B. . .	. . 1804
General Ross	. . 1805
Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. .	. . 1814

COLONELS EN SECOND IN IRELAND.

Bernard Hale	8th February 1760
Henry Earl of Carhampton .	12th October 1789
Honorable Thomas Pakenham .	25th April 1797
Marcus Beresford . . .	22nd October 180

SURVEYOR GENERALS OF THE ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND.

(To whom the Superintendance of the Artillery Proofs, Military Buildings, &c. is Entrusted.)

Sir Charles Frederick . .	
The Honorable Thomas Pelham	23rd April 1782
John Courtenay	23rd April 1783
The Honorable James Luttrel (Lord Carhampton) . .	30th March 1784
The Honorable G. C. Berkeley .	5th April 1789
General Alexander Ross . .	1795
Colonel, now Major General James Hadden	1804
Rear Admiral Robert Moorsom	1814

ROYAL MARINES.

The first institution of the Royal Marines took place from it having been found necessary to embark soldiers on

board ship to co-operate with regular seamen, and men until accustomed to the sea, being in general unhealthy and consequently unserviceable, the legislature deemed it expedient to set apart certain corps for that service: these are trained to the various modes of sea-fighting, and to some of the manœuvres of ships: and to fight either in a naval engagement or in an action on shore. The precise time of its institution has not been stated by any military writer, but in 1684 the third regiment of infantry appears to have been first established as a corps of Marines: it was then styled "The Lord High Admiral of England, his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot," commanded by the Honorable Sir Charles Littleton, and called also "The Admiral Regiment." It consisted at that period of twelve companies, without grenadiers; the men were clothed in yellow coats, lined with red, their colors were a red cross, with rays of the sun issuing from each of its angles.

This corps is under the immediate control of the Admiralty, and nominally under the command of three General Officers, who are Admirals or Vice Admirals in the Navy, and four Colonels belonging to the sea service. These are at present:

GENERAL

Alexander Lord Bridport, 26th August 1800.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

John Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. 26th August 1800.

MAJOR GENERAL

Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. 20th April 1810.

COLONELS

Honorable Henry Hotham George Burlton . . . . Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. . Edward Codrington . .	4th Dec. 1813.

The officers of the Royal Marines themselves never rise beyond the rank of Colonel Commandant in their own corps, but they arrive at the rank of General Officer in the army. No commissions are bought or sold in the Royal Marines, and every individual officer rises according to seniority.

GENERAL OFFICERS

HOLDING SITUATIONS IN

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G., and G.C.B. *Commander in Chief.*

Major General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B. *Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.*

Lieutenant General Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B. *Adjutant General.*

Major General Darling. *Deputy Adjutant General.*

Major General Sir J. W. Gordon, K.C.B. *Quarter Master General.*

Major General J. Brown. *Deputy Quarter Master General.*

Major General Sir H. E. Bunbury, K.C.B. *Under Secretary of State in the Colonial and War Department.*

CLOTHING BOARD.

Field Marshals—the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge; Generals—Earl Harcourt, Sir D. Dundas, G.C.B., Sir A. Clarke, Earl of Harrington, N. Balfour, E. Stevens, E. Gwyn, Earl Cathcart, De Lancey, A. Ross, Sir G. Hewett, Bart., and Earl Ludlow; Lieutenant Generals—Sir R. Brownrigg, G.C.B., Honorable E. Phipps, Cartwright, Sir C. Green, Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B., Sir H. Oakes, Honorable Sir A. Hope, G.C.B., and William Wynyard; Major Generals—Sir J. W. Gordon, K.C.B., J. Brown, and R. Darling.

BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS

(For the Investigation of Claims for Losses.)

President, General R. R. Welford.

Members.—Lieutenant Generals William Cartwright, Sir C. Green, Bart., A. L. Layard; Major General Sir G. T. Walker, K.C.B.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Field Marshals the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge; Generals—Earl Harcourt, Sir D. Dundas, G.C.B., Earl of Harrington, the Duke of Gloucester, Earl Mulgrave, and Earl Cathcart; Lieutenant Generals Sir C. Green, Bart., Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B., Sir H. Oakes, Bart., Honorable Sir A. Hope, G.C.B., and W. Wynyard; Major Generals—Sir J. W. Gordon, G.C.B., J. Brown, and R. Darling.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Field Marshals—their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Gloucester;

Generals—Sir D. Dundas, G.C.B., Earl of Mulgrave, Earl Cathcart, and the Earl of Harrington; Lieutenant Generals—Sir R. Brownrigg, G.C.B., and Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B.; Generals—S. Hulse, Sir G. Hewett, Bart., and Oliver De Lancey; Lieutenant Generals—Sir C. Green, Bart., Sir A. Hope, G.C.B., Sir H. Oakes, Bart., and W. Wynyard; Major Generals—Sir J. W. Gordon, K.C.B., J. Brown, and R. Darling.

General Earl of Mulgrave, *Master General of the Ordnance.*

Lieutenant General Sir H. Oakes, *Lieutenant General of Do.*

Lieutenant General the Hon. E. Phipps, *Clerk of Deliveries of Do.*

Lieutenant General Gother Mann, *Inspector General of Fortifications.*

Estimate of the Charge of the Pay of General Officers in His Majesty's Land Forces, not being Colonels of Regiments; from 25th December 1814 *to 24th June* 1815.

	Charge for 182 Days. £.
Pay of General Officers on the Establishment of Great Britain; upon Account . .	80,000
Ditto on the Irish Establishment; upon Account	5,000
	85,000

War Office, 11th November 1814.

MEDALS

ISSUED TO

GENERAL OFFICERS,

IN COMMEMORATION OF BRILLIANT AND DISTINGUISHED EVENTS.

General Officers entitled to wear a Cross and one or more Clasps.

FIELD Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B.; Lieutenant Generals Sir W. C. Beresford, G. C. B., Sir James Leith, G. C. B., Sir T. Picton, G.C.B., and Lord Stewart, G. C. B.; Major Generals Sir George Murray, G. C. B., and Sir Denis Pack, K. C. B.

General Officers entitled to wear a Medal and two Clasps.

GENERAL His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, G. C. B.; Lieutenant Generals Sir Brent Spencer, G. C. B., Lord Combermere, G. C. B., Lord Hill, G.C.B., and Sir G. L. Cole, G. C. B.; Major Generals Sir Henry Fane, K. C. B., Sir Edward Howorth, K. C. B., S. V. Hinde, and Sir T. S. Beckwith, K. C. B.

Officers entitled to wear a Medal and one Clasp.

LIEUTENANT Generals, Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B., J. Slade, and Sir H. F. Campbell, K. C. B.; Major Generals Baron Sir S. Low, K. C. B., Baron Sir C. Alten, K. C. B., Sir George Anson, K. C. B., Sir W. Anson, K. C. B., James Kemmis, Robert Burne, Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K. C. B., Sir G. T. Walker, K. C. B., Sir J. Kempt, K.C.B., the Hon. Sir E. M. Pakenham, G. C. B., Lord R. E. H. Somerset, K. C. B., James Stirling, and James Lyon.

Officers entitled to wear a Medal only.

Lieutenant Generals the Hon. Sir William Stewart, G. C. B., Sir S. Hamilton, Kt., Sir W. Houston, K. C. B., Hon. Sir W. Lumley, K. C. B., and Sir H. Clinton, G. C. B.; Major Generals Baron Victor Alten, John Hope, the Hon. Sir C. Colville, K. C. B., the Hon. G. De Grey, William Borthwick, J. H. C. De Bernewitz, Sir W. H. Pringle, K. C. B., the Hon. Sir W. Ponsonby, K.C. B., W. Inglis, the Hon. T. W. Fermor, Sir T. Bradford, K. C. B., Sir M. Power, K. C. B., Lord Aylmer, K.C. B., H. J. Cumming, and Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B.

Vide Regulation, dated Horse Guards, 7th October 1813.

Officers who have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the King, and whose Services are given in this Work.

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—— Houghton Stanwix . . .	1789	44

	Years of Appointment.	No.
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—— C. W. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.	1803	343
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In 1794 Major General Herbert Taylor was appointed Assistant Military and Private Secretary to His Royal Highness.

Biographies

OF

BRITISH GENERAL OFFICERS

CONTAINED IN THE

ROYAL MILITARY PANORAMA.

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Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington
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Major General William Thomas Dilkes.

VOL. III.

General Sir David Dundas, K. B.
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TO THE

NAMES OF GENERAL OFFICERS,

WHOSE SERVICES ARE GIVEN IN

THIS WORK.

(General Officers' names, it will be observed, are introduced in this Index, not strictly in Alphabetical Order, but under each letter, according to their seniority of rank and standing in the Army. The figures opposite their respective names refer to the number of the Abstract of their Services in the Royal Military Calendar.)

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Appendix.

Military Operations of the Army employed upon the Eastern Coast of Spain in 1812-13.

The attention of the army being fixed on the military conduct of Lieutenant General Sir John Murray in the year 1813, has led the Editor of this Work to believe that an attempt to furnish a detail free from party prejudice, and even, as far as possible, comment, of all the operations of the army on the Eastern Coast of Spain, will be acceptable to most readers. In writing this narrative he will, when practicable, confine himself to a plain and candid statement of military events: he has endeavoured to acquire the most correct intelligence

respecting the several movements and objects of this army from its first formation to the period when it was broken up; of those intended, and of those executed: he will particularly avoid all comment on the conduct of every individual officer concerned; and as the subject presents abundant scope for remark, he imagines, from the line of proceeding he proposes to adopt in his statement, the most impartial and just conclusions will be formed.

The avowed object of the assembly and operations of the force styled the Anglo-Sicilian army, was to create a diversion in favor of the Grand army on the North of Spain, and by giving consistency to the Spanish corps on the Eastern coast to prevent Marshal Suchet from detaching any considerable force to Castile; a measure which would have exposed Lord Wellington to an irresistible superiority of numbers. With this view the allied army appeared off the coast of Catalonia in July 1812; but the decided superiority of the enemy in that province induced the officer commanding it, Lieutenant General Maitland, to abandon all thoughts of disembarking, and he proceeded to Alicante to protect that important point threatened by Marshal Suchet, who had succeeded in the capture of Valencia, and had destroyed the army of General Blake, making

the General himself and 18,000 troops of the line prisoners.

On the 10th of August Lieutenant General Maitland disembarked his army at Alicante; and at this period the movements of this small allied corps attracted a considerable share of public attention. It consisted of British and Neapolitan troops from Sicily, joined to a Spanish force, under General Whittingham, which had been trained at Majorca under British officers, and a Spanish corps under General Roche. The whole amounted to 18,000 men.

Lord Wellington had advanced with his army by rapid marches to Madrid, and on the 12th of August entered that capital. It was now generally expected that his Lordship would have been joined and strengthened by the forces under Lieutenant General Maitland, and thus enabled to maintain the capital, and carry into effect any object he might have desired. This junction did not take place: Marshal Soult formed a junction with Marshal Suchet, and with the army of the centre, and having collected his whole force, left the corps of Marshal Suchet in the kingdom of Valencia, and then advanced, 60,000 strong, upon Madrid.

From the period of the arrival of the Allied army

at Alicante till the end of February 1813 it passed, successively, from Lieutenant General Maitland, under the command of Major General John Mackenzie, Lieutenant General Sir William Clinton, and Lieutenant General James Campbell. During the command of these officers no important movement or event took place, except an unsuccessful attack upon Denia, and a retaliatory expedition on the part of the French, who appeared in September 1812, almost under the walls of Alicante, with a division of infantry and a considerable body of cavalry. This appearance of the enemy before Alicante produced nothing; having insulted the allied lines he retired, and, under cover of his superior cavalry, retired unmolested.

On the 26th of February 1813 Lieutenant General Sir John Murray assumed the command of this army. At that period it was destitute of every thing that could enable it to commence active operations, and yet the season of action was fast approaching. It was only regarded by military men as a depôt of troops, and was not an army either in its composition, its organization, or equipment; and from an expectation that it would be ordered back to Sicily, as well as from its long inactivity, a despondency pervaded the officers and men, that held out no flattering prospect to the officer who might ultimately command it during the campaign.

The first attention of Lieutenant General Sir John Murray was directed to remedy the defect of equipment, from whence many of the other inconveniences sprang, and with the assistance of General Elio, the Captain General of the province, much was effected in this respect in a short time. The difficulty of provisioning the Spanish divisions of Generals Whittingham and Roche was not so easily surmounted. Lord Wellington had strictly prohibited their receiving supplies from the British Commissariat, and the exhausted state of the narrow cantonments in which they had so long been obliged to exist, pointed out the indispensable necessity of some other arrangement or disposition. It was probably with this view, as much as with that of placing the army in a more military position, that Lieutenant General Sir John Murray resolved to attack the French corps at Alcoy.

By the abandonment, very early in the winter of 1812-13, of that florishing city, not only had the great resources of the town itself been lost, but those likewise of a very considerable tract of country, from which the enemy drew most ample supplies. Alcoy lay evidently within the line of cantonments of the Allied army, and its occupation by the French gave them an easy access into the very heart, as it were, of the British positions.

Lieutenant General Sir John Murray having resolved to dislodge the enemy from this post, put his army in motion about mid-day of the 6th of March. Three columns on the right directed their march on Alcoy: the left column covered the great road leading from Madrid to Alicante, and occupied Elda, with its advanced corps at Sax.

The possession of the town and district of Alcoy was certainly the first object which the British Commander had in view, but it appeared extremely possible at the same time to cut off the garrison which then consisted of fourteen or fifteen hundred men. To accomplish this object, the right column marching from Villa Joyosa, was ordered to enter the plain nearly at the village of Constantina, considerably in the rear of Alcoy. An unfortunate delay in the march of this column saved the garrison, but in every other point the object of the movement was completely successful, and Alcoy and its dependent country was secured with a trifling loss.

After the occupation of Alcoy, the line of the British cantonments became much extended. The right was at that city, and the line passing through Ibi and Castalla, extended to Sax, whilst a second line occupied Xixona, Tibi, Elda, and Agost.

The sudden and unexpected movement of the allies obliged Marshal Suchet to concentrate his army. The French General was himself at Valencia, and a great part of his force occupied the positions of Mogente and St. Philippe. His advanced post from the former was at Fuente de la Figuera, and that of the latter after the loss of Alcoy, was at the Puerte D'Albayda, a strong pass through the hills, which divide the valley of Alcoy from that of Albayda. Other divisions of his troops, for the convenience of provisioning them, were dispersed in the rear. Some were employed at the same time in opposing the Spanish Guerilla and other corps, under Generals Villa Campa, and Sarsfield, on the northern extremities of the province. No time was lost by the Marshal in collecting the great body of his army at Mogente and St. Philippe, and a moveable division under General Paris was ordered from Arragon to join him.

As soon as Sir John Murray learnt the steps taken by the French General, he concentrated the Anglo-Sicilian army in the immediate vicinity of Castalla, leaving General Whittingham's division at Alcoy, whilst General Elio with the second army covered the great road on his left to Alicante. The head-quarters of the latter were at Elda, and he had posted four battalions at Yecla. On this road,

likewise, there remained the Spanish division of General Roche, which Sir John Murray had not been able to bring up from the difficulty or rather impossibility of subsisting it.

The position the French army occupied was extremely formidable both by nature and art. The coast road from Valencia, which as carriageable does not extend beyond Villa Joyosa, was secured by the possession of Denia. St. Philippe, where the head quarters of Marshal Suchet were established, and through which the centre road passes, was covered by a double range of hills, strongly fortified, with an intermediate plain, very favorable for the French cavalry, an arm in which the Allied force was very inferior. The strong entrenched position of Mogente, where art had done every thing which nature had neglected, covered the only other road by which the Allied army could advance towards Valencia. At Onteniente lying between the two ranges of hills, Marshal Suchet posted a corps of from five to six thousand infantry, and four or five hundred cavalry, to support any point which might be attacked.

Formidable as this position was of itself, it derived additional strength from the nature and lie of the mountains, and from the impossibility of turn-

ing it with any corps acting from Alicante as its base. The columns of attack must have been separated, and without the means of communication or support, whereas by a very short march, and excellent roads, Marshal Suchet was master of his movements, and could carry the great body of his army to the point, which might be most seriously threatened, and most vigorously attacked. Formidable, however, as this position may be considered, Marshal Suchet did not trust to it alone to enable him to cover Valencia, and the great proportion of that kingdom which he occupied: he had prepared a more concentrated, and no less strong position a few miles in his rear; and on the left of the Xucar, a deep and muddy river, whose banks are scarcely accessible even for infantry, and no where for cavalry and artillery, except upon the roads which were carefully covered with batteries, containing artillery of large calibre.

To attack this position in front was nearly impracticable, but it did not possess the sante security as to its flanks, although to turn it would have been an operation of considerable time and difficulty. The attempt would have been even of great hazard, considering the numerical equality of the contending armies, and the great superiority of the enemy in every other respect.

Whilst, however, Marshal Suchet remained in these positions, no further progress could be made by the Allied army, and it was at all times in the power of the French General to force Sir John Murray to action, unless he chose to abandon all the advantages which he derived from the possession of Alcoy and the adjacent districts, and again to fall back under the walls of Alicante.

A strong and powerful diversion in the rear of the enemy appeared then the only means that existed to force the French Marshal to abandon his position, and on this measure Sir John Murray decided. The execution, however, was delayed till certain information was obtained that the whole French army was collected at Mogente and St. Philippe.

With this view a force of about 5000 men was prepared, consisting of the division of Spanish troops under General Roche, reinforced by a part of the second Spanish army, and it was decided that the town of Valencia should be attempted where the French General had left only a garrison of four hundred men, and the sick and invalids of his army.

Great would have been the advantages of this expedition, and success, unless impeded by unfavorable weather, appeared as certain as any event in war can be considered. Valencia itself must inevitably have fallen with the great magazines which the enemy had established there, and then to dislodge five thousand men from a populous town, where every inhabitant in it, and every peasant in the neighbourhood was an armed friend, would have required a force which Marshal Suchet could not have detached without leaving the remainder of his army a certain prey to the Allied army, and to retake it even with the whole of his troops, would have required a length of time which he could never have expected, followed and pressed as he would have been by the united armies, under the command of Sir John Murray and General Elio.

An event no less unfortunate than unexpected put a stop to this important expedition on the eve of its execution. Two days before it was to sail, Lieutenant General Sir John Murray received a positive order from Lord William Bentinck, the Commander in Chief of the Sicilian army, to send with all possible expedition to Sicily, about two thousand of the best of his troops, to quell an expected insurrection in that country. The corps fixed upon by his Lordship were a grenadier battalion, the 6th

battalion of the King's German Legion, and three companies of German riflemen, and no choice remained to Sir John Murray but to obey.

I may be allowed to observe that it must appear strange to every military reader that so inconsistent an authority should have been vested in the hands of an officer at so great a distance from the field of action. No blame is imputed to Lord William Bentinck: the authority was vested in him, and his Lordship desirous of additional strength in Sicily, and ignorant of the immediate operations in Spain, exercised it. With Sir John Murray, the Commanding General on the spot, it rested to plan and to execute what operations he might deem proper; with the Duke of Wellington, whose plans depended upon the certainty of co-operation, and the strength of the armies under his orders, it rested to direct such movements as he should judge expedient: and yet with Lord William Bentinck there remained an absolute and indisputable authority to withdraw all or any part of the force employed upon the Eastern coast of Spain, however prejudicial such a measure might be to the plans of the campaign, or the general interest of the war in the Peninsula.

The most careful combination could not have selected a moment where the danger of such autho-

rity was more clearly demonstrated, more severely felt. Had these orders been received a very short time before, the allied Army would not have been committed in active operations: had they reached Sir John Murray a week later there is every reason to believe that the whole country from Alicante to Valentia would have passed under the authority of the Allied army, and that Marshal Suchet, cut off from his magazines in that province and in Aragon, would have been compelled to retire through a mountainous and barren country on Madrid.

But the order from Lord William Bentinck was peremptory, and the Allied army which even before was scarcely balanced, was now so inferior to the enemy that it became an indispensable necessity to adopt a system strictly defensive, and all hope of a brilliant commencement of the campaign vanished. Some military men have expressed an opinion that prudence required a still further sacrifice on the part of the British General, and that he should have abandoned the advanced position he occupied; but in so doing, independent of the moral effect, he would not only have lost Alcoy and the resources of the country, but would have exposed the inhabitants who had testified their joy at their delivery, to all the rage of a vindictive enemy.

About the 5th of April the first division of the detachment for Sicily embarked, and Lieutenant General Sir John Murray replaced those corps by bringing to the position of Castalla the Spanish division of General Roche, leaving to General Elio the task of covering the great road to Alicante, with a force scarcely sufficient to protect it.

In the mean time Marshal Suchet continued at St. Philippe, and by all the intelligence received, it was certain from his preparations that some movement was in contemplation. He was reported, indeed, to have declared, that if after waiting a short time for the Allies he should not be attacked, that he would seek them even under the walls of Alicante, to revenge the insults, as he termed them, to which his own army had of late been exposed; whilst the total destruction of the Allied army and the plunder of Alicante were held out to the French army as an encouragement to their exertions.

With this object, on the night of the 10th of April, Marshal Suchet put his army in movement, consisting of four divisions of infantry and about eighteen hundred or two thousand cavalry, with a proportionable train of artillery. Three of these divisions, under the command of Generals Harispe, Robert, and Haber, formed the corps of attack,

whilst the fourth, under General Paris, was kept as the corps of reserve.

The accounts that the whole French army were in movement reached the British head quarters about midnight of the 10th, and as Lieutenant General Sir John Murray foresaw the probability of the corps at Yecla being attacked, information of the march was immediately sent to General Elio. Unfortunately, however, the orders which that General might in consequence have given, arrived too late, and the enemy succeeded in dispersing this corps, making at the same time a considerable number of prisoners.

The Spanish General Meyeres commanded this small division, and his orders were on no account to commit himself, but he appears to have been surprised, which is easily accounted for by the absence of the cavalry, which ought to have covered him, and the general inattention of the Spaniards to the security of their posts.

The French division, which marched to Yecla, commenced the attack about day-break of the 11th, and in an hour its success was complete. Whilst this division was detached under the command of General Haber, Marshal Suchet advanced with the

remainder of his army on the great road from Fuente de la Heguera to Villena before which place he appeared in strength about four o'clock on the evening of the 11th. The British cavalry met the enemy in front of that place, but retired to Biar towards evening.

Villena is a small town surrounded by a wall about three miles from Biar, at which latter place the British advance was posted. It is commanded by a castle in better order than these old castles are generally found, and certainly in a state to resist for two or three days any attack, unless supported by pieces of artillery of certain weight.

With a view to an attack on some of the enemy's out-posts, a battalion of Spanish infantry had been sent to occupy this castle on the 10th, and General Elio proposed its becoming a permanent post. Sir John Murray was, however, of opinion that the occupation of Villena, extremely hazardous at all times, could be of no service during the impending battle. On the afternoon of the 11th therefore, although the regiment posted at Villena was not under his command, he sent orders that the post should be evacuated, and that the garrison should retire, and join the advance of the Anglo-Sicilian army at Biar.

Sir John Murray followed the bearer of this order to Villena, where he found General Elio determined to leave the regiment to its fate, and busily employed in placing provisions and water in the fort. His advice was unattended to, although he assured General Elio, that if this opportunity of withdrawing the regiment was lost, he could hereafter do nothing to extricate it, as with troops so inexperienced and undisciplined as those he commanded, he, Sir John Murray, was desirous of giving battle to the enemy, for the first time, *in position.*

The predicted consequences were too soon realised; for during the night, with the loss of one man wounded, General Elio lost the best equipped and finest men of his battalion, at least 800 strong. The conduct of the officer commanding this battalion is inexplicable; and so convinced was General Elio of his misconduct, that a severe fate awaited him had he fallen into the hands of his exasperated commander.

Soon after day-break of the 12th, General Elio arrived at Castalla, and strongly urged Sir John Murray to make some attempt to relieve the battalion from its perilous situation: the attempt was hazardous; but as a doubt of a readiness to co-operate was the evident consequence, a great portion of

the Anglo Sicilian Army was put in motion, but had scarcely marched from its position, when the account was brought that the castle of Villena had capitulated, and that the enemy were in march to Biar. The regiments, of course, returned to the posts from whence they had marched, and the necessary preparations were completed for the reception of the enemy, and the general action which was now about to commence.

According to the plan which had been decided on when the Allied army occupied the position in which it was to receive the enemy, General Whittingham had marched with the greater part of his force to join the army at Castalla. The post allotted to his division was on the left of the line, covering a strong ridge of hills which run from the left of Castalla, towards Sax, and opposite to the gorge of the pass of Biar. On the right of this Spanish division, a vacant space on the hills also was left for the advance, under Colonel, now Major General, Adam. This range terminates at the town of Castalla, which lies in an insulated height on the summit of which there is an old castle, totally in ruins, but, from the difficulty of access, of considerable strength in the day of action. The 10th regiment of infantry, under the command of Colonel Travers, was charged with the defence of the town, the approaches to

which had been barricaded: a twelve pounder was placed on the summit of the hill, and two redoubts with heavy artillery had been established, commanding the western and southern roads. The second division of the army, under the command of Major General John Mackenzie, flanked the town on both sides; and on the right of the 2d division, the 1st was posted under the command of Lieutenant General William Clinton. In column, and as a support to the right, was stationed a considerable part of General Roche's Spanish division of infantry, with the Brunswick Hussars, and the whole of the field train was dispersed along the front of the line in batteries covered with epaulments on the most commanding parts. The remainder of General Roche's division was placed in a battery in front of Castalla, established with no other view than to force the enemy to make a very considerable detour, should he decide on attacking the right of the line. The advance, as has been observed, occupied Biar, with the pass in its rear: Colonel Adam was ordered to evacuate that village as soon as the enemy should advance to the attack, to dispute the pass firmly; but on no account to remain till he should be turned, and consequently cut off from the main body of the army.

The attack commenced about one o'clock on the 12th, and so gallantly was it disputed, that it was nearly dark when the advance abandoned the pass, although the force by which it was attacked amounted to about 5000 men, whilst that of the Allies did not, for a considerable time, exceed 1800.

Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, seeing the left flank in some danger, reinforced that point about five o'clock with a Spanish battalion of light infantry, under the command of Colonel Campbell, a Major in the British Artillery, and on no occasion did the Spanish troops show themselves more worthy of acting in conjunction with British soldiers.

As soon as the corps under Colonel Adam joined, the battalions which had been advanced to receive it on the plain fell back to their allotted positions, and Colonel Adam took up his position in the line.

The army passed the night under arms, expecting the enemy at day-break of the 13th; but it was not till a considerable time after mid day that his columns advanced to the attack.

Marshal Suchet commenced the action by passing a large body of cavalry, apparently about twelve hundred men, from the Gorge of the Pass, along

the front of the line of the Allies, with the view, in fact, of observing any movements that might be made, but apparently as if it was his intention to make a serious attack on the right flank. This cavalry halted as soon as it came under the fire of the batteries in the centre of the line, and it proceeded no further during the remainder of the day. In a short time after the advance of the cavalry, the columns of infantry moved forward towards the heights on which the left wing of the Allied army was posted, and attacked them with that gallantry which might be expected from the oldest and best troops of France, flushed with an uninterrupted tide of success, and encouraged with the hope, and indeed the promise, that if successful, the plunder of Alicante should be their reward.

The division of Generals Robert and Haber were principally employed in this assault: that of General Harispe, with the remainder of the cavalry and all the artillery, continued formed on the plain below.

The attack extended from the extreme left of the Allies to the right of the advance, and in some places the enemy very nearly gained the summit of the heights, but the dispositions made by General Whittingham and Colonel Adam, rendered all their

efforts abortive. The first decisive repulse which they experienced was in front of the advance.

The slope of the hill was there less difficult, and they arrived within reach of the bayonets of the 2d battalion of the 27th foot; but there they met with an insurmountable barrier, and Colonel Reeves, who commanded that corps, having reserved his fire till every shot could tell, gave a decided turn to the action by a gallant and irresistible charge with the bayonet. The enemy in his front was driven with the utmost precipitation from that ground, which, with so much difficulty and loss he had gained, and formed under the protection of the batteries of reserve in the plain.

In the mean time, the attack on the position of General Whittingham was carried on with no less vigor, and was persisted in for a considerable time after the left of the enemy had been repulsed, but meeting with a most determined resistance, a retreat no less precipitate, and a loss no less severe, was the only result of a bravery which deserved a better lot.

Some time previous to the failure of the attack upon the heights, the cavalry of the Allies was ordered to assemble in the rear of Castalla, with an

intention of driving the French cavalry from a post which they occupied. Whilst they remained there no movement by the infantry could be made without exposing the flank of the line to their attack :— scarcely, however, had the head of the British column shown itself, when the French cavalry retired by the road by which it had advanced, and no opportunity was afforded to bring it to action.

As soon as Sir John Murray perceived that, contrary to his expectations, no second attack was intended, orders were given for a movement of the 1st and 2d divisions of the Allied army with the hope of engaging the enemy before he should recover from the disorder his first failures had occasioned. The 2d division quitting its position advanced by the road to Biar, which leaves Castalla to the right, and deployed under cover of the artillery, forming the first line: its left rested on the hills occupied by Colonel Adam, and formed a right angle with those heights. The 1st division marched by the road which leaves Castalla to the left, and formed a parallel and second line. The cavalry covered the right flank of both lines.

This movement, which was of some difficulty and danger in presence of so active and enterprizing an enemy, was executed with great precision ; but un-

fortunately, from the extent of ground which the troops had necessarily to march over, took up so much time, that the French General was enabled to make his disposition for retreat.

As soon then as he perceived the movements of the Allies, a considerable part of his cavalry was sent through the pass of Biar, and he placed his army in position covering the gorge of the defiles, and extending across the plain. He occupied a strong detached hill between the two lines, from whence he was dislodged by some German Light Companies supported by the 58th regiment, and with so much more ease than could have been expected, that he feared being turned, and the troops cut off.

The British lines, as soon as they were formed, began to advance under a heavy fire of cannon from the enemy, which was answered by the British artillery, but without the effect that could have been desired, owing to the inferiority of metal—an inconvenience to which the British army will ever be exposed whilst we continue to use guns of a calibre inferior to that opposed to us; an evil, therefore, which certainly cannot too soon be remedied.

As the Allied army advanced, Marshal Suchet re-

tired, and ultimately took up a strong position at the entrance of the pass. His troops occupied the heights on each side: his collected artillery was in his centre, supported by a corps of infantry and a considerable body of cavalry; and under cover of this position his army was observed retiring through the pass.

The position selected by Marshal Suchet was most judicious: the front was, from the nature of the ground, extremely strong, and his flanks, being retired and placed on very steep and rugged mountains, were secured from all attempts to turn them by the rapid approach of night. The light companies of the 2d line, however, were detached with a view of gaining the heights nearly on the left of the enemy's line, in hopes of driving the artillery men from their guns, and of thus silencing them. But it became dark, and those companies not having ascended sufficiently, and consequently not having gained the point that was necessary to accomplish the object, were ordered to withdraw.

Night thus put an end to the first action in which the army of Arragon ever was defeated. Hitherto Marshal Suchet had only to plan and give his orders, and success ensued, but on the 13th of April a limit was prescribed to his conquests, and he found him-

self obliged to fall back with precipitation on his strong entrenched position on the Xucar, with a loss of three thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The loss of the Allies on the 12th and 13th amounted to about six hundred and fifty men.

From the composition of the troops and the nature of the country Sir John Murray did not judge it expedient to engage the army in extended operations during the night, nor did he deem it wise to press the enemy through the pass of Biar, which would have occasioned to his army the same heavy loss which the enemy had sustained the day before. No object could be gained by it, because on the plains beyond the pass the great superiority of the enemy's cavalry forbade all possibility of advance. Sir John was further aware that the losses of the enemy would be more than repaired the next day, if required, by the junction of the division of reserve; and he further knew that his own army would necessarily be very considerably diminished in a few days by the embarkation of the 2d division of troops ordered to Sicily.

One hope there only remained of turning the victory to further account, and had it proved successful the campaign on the eastern coast of Spain would have been decided. This was, that the Allied army might, by the road of Alcoy and Albayda,

reach St. Philippe before the return of the French Marshal: but this could not be accomplished as the distances which the contending armies had to march were very nearly equal, and the roads decidedly in favor of the enemy, unless Marshal Suchet should give his harassed troops some repose.

The latter was probable—nothing else could be done—there was neither loss of time, or danger in the attempt; but Marshal Suchet foresaw the movement, and was too well aware of the consequences not to guard against them. From Staff Officers left in his rear, he found that he was not pursued, and concluding that the Allied army had taken the road by the mountains, he pressed his march, and without halting an hour re-occupied his positions as before the battle, and from whence he never again ventured to move, whilst the Anglo-Sicilian army remained in Valencia.

Late on the 14th the Allied army arrived at Alcoy, but during the night Sir John Murray received the intelligence that Marshal Suchet had reached Mogente by forced marches; and that the usual force had again occupied Ontiniente. A further advance then became useless, and after halting a few days at Alcoy, the Allied army resumed its position at Castalla, to wait the orders of the Commander-in-

Chief; and such reinforcements as his Excellency might deem it expedient to send, in order that it might undertake any thing against an enemy so decidedly superior in numbers as well as composition.

These orders were not long expected. On the 27th of April they reached Castalla, and as they have been published on a late occasion, it is conceived proper to lay such portion of them before the reader, as refer to the operations which were undertaken in consequence.

Memorandum on the operations to be carried on on the East Coast of the Peninsula, dated April 14th, 1813.

1. "It is obvious that these operations cannot be commenced with advantage, till the Allied British and Portuguese army will take the field in Castile, which is intended in the first days of the month of May.

2. "The troops applicable to these operations are the Allied British and Sicilian corps, and the Spanish divisions under Major General Whittingham, and Brigadier General Roche, under the command of Sir John Murray; that part of the second

army under General Elio, composed of regular troops, and the regular troops of the third army under the command of the Duke del Pacque.

3. "The objects for the operations of the troops on the East Coast of Spain, are, first to obtain possession of the open part of the kingdom of Valencia; secondly, to obtain an establishment on the sea coast, North of the Ebro, so as to open a communication with the army of Catalonia, and eventually, thirdly, to oblige the enemy to retire from the lower Ebro.

4. "Although these objects are noticed in this order, circumstances may render expedient a departure from it, and that mentioned in the 3rd instance should precede that mentioned in the 2nd.

5. "If Sir John Murray possesses the means of embarking ten thousand infantry and artillery, or more, the first and second objects may be combined with great advantage. That is to say, that the attempt to secure the second object by a brisk attack upon Tarragona, with all the British and Sicilian corps, and such part of the division of General Whittingham, or General Roche, as can be transported to Tarragona, will necessarily induce Suchet to weaken his force so considerably in Valencia, as

to enable General Elio and the Duke del Pacque to take possession of a great part, if not of all the open country in that kingdom.

6. " The first object will thus be attained.

7. " The second will be a question of time and means. If Suchet notwithstanding the junction of the troops of the first army, with those under Sir John Murray, should be so strong in Catalonia as to oblige that General to raise the siege, and to embark without accomplishing his object, the first object will at least have been gained without difficulty; and the return of Sir John Murray's corps into the kingdom of Valencia will secure it.

8. " If Sir John Murray should succeed in taking Tarragona, the first and second objects will have been secured, and a foundation will have been laid for the attainment of the 3rd object.

9. " Orders have been sent for the Duke del Pacque to commence his movement from his position at Jaen, and to proceed to put himself in communication with the 2nd army, either by posting himself at Almanza, or Yecla.

10. " As soon as the corps under the Duke del Pacque will arrive in communication with General

Elio, the Allied British and Sicilian corps, and General Whittingham's division should embark to the number of at least 10,000 men or more if possible, and proceed immediately to the attack of Tarragona, in which they should be aided by the 1st army.

11. "The troops remaining in the kingdom of Valencia, that is to say those under the Duke del Pacque and General Elio; and those of General Whittingham's and Roche's divisions, and of the Allied British and Sicilian corps which should not embark, should continue on the defensive, and retire upon the lines of Alicante, if it should be necessary.

12. "But as soon as it will be found that Suchet begins to weaken his force in the kingdom of Valencia, they are to follow them up, and to take possession of as large a part of that kingdom, as it may be in their power.

13. "It must be understood, however, by the General Officers at the head of these troops, that the success of all our endeavours in the ensuing campaign will depend upon none of the corps being beat, of which the operating armies will be composed; and that they will be in sufficient number to

turn the enemy, rather than attack him in a strong position; and that I shall forgive any thing, excepting, that one of the corps should be beat or dispersed.

14. "Sir John Murray will take with him to the siege of Tarragona, such of the Allied British and Sicilian cavalry, as he will have horse transports to convey; the remainder with the cavalry belonging to General Whittingham's division, will remain with the troops under General Elio, and the Duke del Pacque.

15. "If General Sir John Murray should be obliged to raise the siege of Tarragona and embark, or at all events when he will return to the kingdom of Valencia, he is to land as far to the North as may be in his power, in order to join immediately on the right of the troops under General Elio, and the Duke del Pacque; and the mules and other equipments, belonging to the Allied British and Sicilian corps, which must necessarily be left behind at Alicante, are to join that corps at the place of disembarkation.

16. "If Tarragona should be taken, it must be garrisoned by a part of the 1st army under General Copons."

As the remainder of these general instructions do not refer to the operations in question, it is unnecessary to notice them. That part which has been just given, is sufficient to show the plans and intentions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 3rd Spanish army under the command of the Duke del Pacque, was cantoned in the kingdom of Jaen, when the orders above alluded to, reached that officer. He received them about the 23d or 24th of April, and made immediate preparations to march. Such, however, was the deficiency of that army in provisions and every other necessary equipment for the field, that the communication with the second army, as directed by the Duke of Wellington, did not take place, till the 25th of May, and the final and complete junction till the 29th or 30th; and yet the march might by Spanish troops have been made with ease in ten or twelve days.

For a considerable time after the Duke Del Pacque put his army in movement, the ultimate object of His Excellency could not be ascertained by the enemy. Marshal Suchet necessarily remained in doubt, whether it was the intention of the allies that this army should form a junction with

those in the vicinity of Castalla, or passing his right flank should march to Cuenca, and carry on its operations in his rear. As soon, however, as the heads of the columns were directed on Jennilla, the point was ascertained, and the union of the armies was declared.

Some preparations and movements in the French army gave reason to believe that the Marshal intended to oppose the junction of the allied armies, but no such measures were adopted, and the operations took place without any opposition on the part of the enemy.

As has been stated, the orders for the expedition to Catalonia reached Castalla on the 27th of April, and from that time till the 27th of May, no event of any moment took place. Marshal Suchet showed no disposition to repeat his attack on the allies after the severe defeat he had met with, and the weak and reduced state of the Anglo-Sicilian army, was an insurmountable barrier to all offensive operations on their part. The fleet, however, was prepared for the expedition, and on the 27th of May, when the Duke Del Pacque arrived at Castalla, the divisions of the army under Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, fell back towards Alicante.

The embarkation commenced on the 28th and was concluded on the 30th. On the 31st the whole fleet sailed under convoy of the Malta and Fame, and having most favorable weather anchored in the Bay of Tarragona in the afternoon of the 2nd of June.

As the operations which will now be described, have excited a very unusual interest in the public mind, it may in a great degree render the subject more intelligible if a short and accurate description of Tarragona and the adjacent country is given.

It would be totally irrelevant to the design of this narrative to enter into the ancient history of Tarragona: suffice it therefore to observe that it has been a place of great importance from the most remote periods of history, whether considered as a military position or in a commercial point of view. Like all other cities, during the course of ages it has passed under the dominion of the different possessors of the province in which it lies, and in conformity to this established order of things it fell into the hands of the French in the year 1811, after a siege of eight weeks.

This fact marks sufficiently for the present purpose the strength of Tarragona, and there can be

no suspicion that time was unnecessarily lost before it, when it is mentioned that as a reward for his activity General Suchet, who captured the place, was raised to the dignity of Marshal of France.——The trenches were opened on the 4th of May:—the successful assault was given on the 28th of June.

At the period when the Anglo-Sicilian army disembarked, Tarragona was no longer in the state which had occupied so much of the time of Marshal Suchet, with an army of 24,000 men. The great out-work of the Oliva had been destroyed, which alone had delayed the capture of the place for four weeks, but every other work remained which could tend to delay the operations of the siege, and the activity and intelligence of the French Engineers had created some additional impediments which had not before existed. The outwork of the Fuerte Riale, on the western side of the fortress, was amongst other improvements again re-established.

Tarragona lies on an insulated hill, and the country immediately about it to the east and to the west is perfectly flat: to the north there runs a range of hills, at the southern extremity of which stood the outwork of the Oliva: but generally speaking, Tarragona may be said to lie in the centre of a large

plain, bounded on three sides by mountains, and washed by the sea on the fourth.

The possessor of Tarragona must permanently remain the master of this plain with its valuable resources, and from this circumstance as well as from its geographical situation, the possession of it became an object equally important to the contending armies on the eastern coast of Spain.

Through the ranges of hills, which bound the Campo of Tarragona, as it is termed, there are roads in all directions calculated for the march of any body of troops, destined to invade it from the surrounding country. From the Eastward there are two, which, after passing the mountains, branch into many others. The principal of these two, passing by the Ordal, comes to Villa Franca, and from thence to Arbos, ten miles further. One road to Tarragona leads by the Col de St. Christina, and another, keeping nearer the sea, passes through Vendrills, Altafulla, and Torre dembara. To the Northward and Eastward from Iqualada and Montserrat another road enters the plain, and from Lerida and Arragon there are several carriageable roads near the Mont-blanc. From Valencia, Tortosa, and the Western Provinces, the great road passes by the Col de Ballaguer and Cambrils, but there are

six or seven other roads between that and the Montblanc, not indeed calculated for the transport of artillery or carriages, but affording no protection from invasion by cavalry, infantry, or very light pieces of artillery. A part of the road near the Col de Ballaguer passes near the sea, and consequently would be exposed to the fire of shipping; but these places are easily avoided, and would prove no check to the march of an army. The road by Vendrills is in some parts similarly situated, but the fire from the sea would, from the great facility of avoiding it, as well as from the great distance of the road, prove of still less consequence than on the road passing by the Col de Ballaguer.

The only rivers, if rivers they can be called, that pass through the plain, are the Francoli and the Caya. The former is under the fire of Tarragona to the West, and the other at a distance of four or five miles to the East: but they are rather dry beds of torrents than rivers; for, except in winter, and that only after very heavy rains, there is no water in either, and they cannot be considered as a feature in the country in a military point of view.

As connected with hostile armies in Catalonia, equally depending for their resources and retreat to communications on shore, the nature of the Beach

would be of little importance, but where an army invading the province from the sea is concerned, its general state becomes a feature of the first magnitude. Much evidence on this subject has been given at the late Court Martial at Winchester, and opportunities have offered of consulting other naval officers who have been stationed off the coast of Catalonia. The result of all the enquiries and examination lead the Editor of this work, without hesitation to pronounce it, as far as an expedition is concerned, both dangerous and uncertain.

That it is never absolutely impracticable, except during very violent storms, may be admitted without weakening the above assertion; but it becomes equally useless for the purposes of an army where expedition and certainty are required, and where great delay would be attended with danger or ruin.

There is, perhaps, no part of the coast of Catalonia where a frequent and heavy surf is more to be apprehended than that where the operations in question were carrying on. For a very great extent, reaching from Villa Nueva to the Ebro, there is no shelter whatever. The small promontory of Salou forms no exception, except in the case of the wind being very much to the East or very

much to the West, when perhaps it would afford some protection; but, if the gale should draw round to the Southward from either of these points, the beach on both sides would immediately become difficult and dangerous for infantry, and impracticable for heavy artillery and animals of every description. But, granting even that at one and the same time both bays cannot be in the state here described, there is no military reader who will not at once see the hazard and difficulty incurred, when, at the moment every thing is prepared for embarkation at one point, it is found to be impracticable, and that the tedious operation must be carried on at another. It is only necessary to mention a few of the steps required to be taken to put this in the clearest light.

In the first place, the stages for the embarkation of the cavalry must be lifted and embarked, and then every boat hoisted into the ship to which it belongs, and the ships at anchor must get under weigh—operations of no easy execution with transports—and this done the passage to the second point remains to be made. Arrived at this point, the transports have again to anchor and again all the boats to hoist out. These have again to be collected and arranged and again to repair to the beach, when the platforms for the embarkation must

again be established. In the meantime the army which has made, we suppose, all the necessary arrangements to embark at the first place proposed, has every arrangement to renew. Its guns and its stores must be removed, when perhaps its men for executing that business of the army are embarked, if the forces of the country are discharged or have deserted. The regimental and private baggage and Commissariat stores are similarly circumstanced. The infantry and cavalry must again be put in movement, and the whole arrangements made to protect and cover the embarkation changed, however dangerous and however hazardous such dispositions may be.

These objections are general, and apply to every case where time is precious and an enemy at hand. In the situation referred to all these existed, and other and very serious objections presented themselves to trusting to one of two points of embarkation, of which it is sufficient to mention the impracticability of transporting the cannon and stores to the further point, namely, the Western side of Salou; and that the embarkation must thus have taken place almost under the fire of a fortress, of which the garrison (without noticing the approaching columns of the enemy) would have had ample time to impede the execution.

It is not pushing the point too far, when the very existence of the army was at stake, and consequently a certainty of completion to be insured, to suppose that during the embarkation the whole operation might have been repeated, and a change of wind of two or three points, if it continued to blow, must have rendered this alteration indispensable.

It is, however, proper to admit that at the season when the Anglo-Sicilian army landed in Catalonia, it seldom occurs that during the whole twenty-four hours, the beach is either difficult or impracticable. On the contrary, during the night and in the morning, when the wind is generally off the land, or when it is calm, the beach is perfectly smooth. But although the temporary calm may be of great utility for the landing of stores, or where time is of no great importance, it proves nothing where the utmost expedition and constant perseverance in the operation are necessary.

The next point which it appears of utility to establish for the due information of the reader is the comparative strength of the contending armies, and the late proceedings at Winchester furnish the Editor with ample details on this subject. It will be unnecessary to enter into the proofs of these

numbers as advanced by the Commanding General, Sir John Murray. The result is sufficient for the present purpose. As, however, the strength of the Allied army has been much mis-stated, it may be acceptable to the reader to see the weekly state of that army on the 4th of June, and as no reinforcement of any kind subsequently joined, the army never could be strengthened. It is here inserted, and to it is added the analysis of the force, as laid by Lieutenant General Sir John Murray before the Court Martial.

Weekly State of the Allied Army commanded by Lieut.-General Sir John Murray, Baronet.

Head-Quarters, before Tarragona, 4th June 1813.

	Officers present.					Serjeants.				Drummers.				Rank and File.						Alterations.						
	Colonels.	Lieut. Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Present.	Sick.	Command.	Total.	Present.	Sick.	Command.	Total.	Present.	Sick.	Command.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Joined.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Promoted.	Reduced.
British and German Cavalry	..	2	2	9	16	8	56	..	2	58	10	..	..	10	698	36	26	760	726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whittingham's Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cavalry	..	2	2	9	16	8	56	..	2	58	10	..	..	10	698	36	26	760	726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British, Portuguese, and Sicilian Artillery	..	1	1	12	21	9	27	2	7	36	7	1	1	9	733	58	199	990	362	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whittingham's Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Artillery	..	1	1	12	21	9	27	2	7	36	7	1	1	9	733	58	199	990	362	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brit. Engineers and Staff Corps	..	..	..	4	5	..	4	..	2	6	..	..	2	2	75	8	36	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British and German Infantry	..	9	12	64	179	60	399	48	37	484	179	9	11	199	7,462	801	472	8735	..	..	2	5	1	6	..	..	1
Whittingham's Infantry	6	6	4	37	152	23	227	..	..	227	168	..	..	168	4,382	..	..	4382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sicilian Infantry	1	2	1	12	38	13	36	2	4	42	31	2	2	35	974	118	282	1374	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Total Infantry	7	17	17	113	369	96	662	50	41	753	378	11	13	402	12,818	919	754	14,491	..	..	2	5	1	23	..	..	1
General Total	7	19	20	138	411	113	749	52	52	853	395	12	16	423	14,324	1021	1015	16,360	1088	604	2	5	1	23	..	..	1

Horses Sick.

British Division..... 47
Whittingham's Division ..

Total.... 47

N. B. The apparent decrease of the Sick, is in consequence of General Whittingham's Division not having returned any Sick in their last state.

Sick.

Last State..... 1,580
This State..... 1,085

Decrease.... 495

(True Copy) George D'Aguilar, Lieut.-Col.

(Signed) Thos. Kenah, A. A. General.

In round numbers the infantry was composed as follows:

3,910	British.
1,710	Germans, in whose ranks were men of all nations.
1,330	Two Italian regiments, composed of French prisoners and deserters.
980	Sicilians.
490	Calabrese.
8,420	Supplied by Great Britain.
4,380	
12,800	Total infantry.

The cavalry stands thus:—

232	20th light dragoons.
276	Brunswick Hussars.
90	Foreign troops.
598	Total cavalry.

By a variety of documents, and through various and distinct channels of information, the whole army of the enemy on the East coast of Spain was proved to amount to 52,000 men. Of these the British General established as a fact, that at the period when the siege was raised, a body of at least 20,500 men were bearing on his army, independent

of the garrison of Tarragona, stated to be at least 1600 men.

Of the Catalonian Spanish army, Sir John Murray does not speak with the same certainty, but has made it sufficiently clear, that he could not depend on more than 6000 men for the operations in the field; but if proof was wanting of the ineffective state of this army in common with all other Spanish armies, the most convincing is amply given; and that too from the words of their own commanders, and from the facts which occurred in the province. The picture indeed which the Commanding General gives of his own army, as to its composition and equipment, reduces it in some respects, nearly to a level with the army under General Copons, from the necessity of leaving three fourths of his equipment at Alicante; a measure rendered indispensable by the want of means of transport.

The reader, it is conceived, is now in possession of sufficient information to form his own opinion upon a case which has attracted so much public attention, and occasioned so much public discussion. The Editor will forbear offering his individual opinion, but to enable the army at large, and the public in general to judge, he has collected every possible information on the subject, and will confine him-

self to a statement of facts, that can be supported by officers of the highest character, who served with the army on the Eastern coast of Spain.

As has been already observed, the fleet arrived in the bay of Tarragona on the evening of the 2nd of June. Previous, however, to coming to an anchor, Sir John Murray detached to the Col de Ballaguer, a brigade consisting of the 2nd battalion 67th regiment, and a battalion formed of detachments of De Roll's, and of Dillon's regiments, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Prevost. A proportion of artillery and engineers were added, and Captain Adam of the Invincible was appointed to take charge of the naval branch of the expedition. A brigade of Spanish troops of the Catalonian army reinforced the Lieutenant Colonel on his landing, and the fort of St. Philippe was invested on the 3rd.

The operations at the siege of this fort scarcely merit the attention of the reader. It is extremely small, and contained only a garrison of ninety or one hundred men. Marshal Suchet took it the preceding year by assault, and no addition having been made to the works, it was exposed to the like fate again. But as an assault would have cost many valuable lives, and as the time was not so

extremely pressing, Sir John Murray preferred that it should be taken by a siege, which was not expected to extend beyond forty-eight hours.

The difficulty of getting the cannon to the batteries, in spite of the utmost efforts of the troops and seamen, and the loss of a night, from violent and incessant rain, delayed the completion of the breaching battery till the 7th. A shell during the night of the 6th fortunately burst in the fort, and by destroying the door of the powder magazine, had left it exposed to sudden explosion. Alarmed at this event the Commandant offered to capitulate, and the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, a short time before the battery would have been opened.

Colonel Prevost during this short service made a complaint of the inadequacy of his force, and in consequence, another Spanish brigade was sent on the 6th to reinforce him. This brigade, however, arrived a few hours only before the capitulation was signed, and too late to take any share in the operations against the place.

The fleet anchored as has been already mentioned on the 2nd of June, and the signal being made, a division of troops, previously ordered to be in readi-

ness, was put into the boats, and prepared for immediate embarkation.

Sir John Murray, accompanied by Rear Admiral Hallowell, had landed. He found the surf so extremely heavy, that with the advice of the Admiral, he was obliged to defer the landing till the next morning, and the troops were again ordered to their respective ships. This impediment was the more unexpected, as the weather was perfectly calm. The sea where the ships anchored was smooth, and the wind had for some days been light, blowing from the Westward, and the fleet was anchored to leeward of the point of Salou.

On the following morning, the 3rd, the disembarkation was commenced, and in the course of that day, which was extremely favorable for the operation, nearly all the infantry, a few field pieces and a very few horses were landed. Tarragona was invested, and the other preparations for a siege were commenced.

On the 4th the disembarkation continued, and two batteries, which were to bear on the Fuerte Riale, were commenced. In the night of the 5th these works were completed and armed. At day break of the 6th the fire commenced: in the course

of that day, however, the chief engineer appears to have discovered that these batteries were at too great a distance from the work meant to be destroyed, and proposed establishing another, which was erected during the night. The fire of these three batteries produced the desired effects, and the Fuerte Riale was reported practically breached on the morning of the 8th.

It appears, however, that when Major Thackery, the Chief Engineer, made this report to Sir John Murray, he requested that the work should not be stormed, as he was in no state to turn the occupation of it to advantage; and represented that its occupation would entail a useless loss of men. This failure of preparation may be accounted for by the total want of every thing necessary for a siege, in which the army found itself on landing, and it is for professional Engineers to decide in how far this excuse is valid, taking at the same time into consideration that the whole army was at the unlimited command of the Chief Engineer, by an order given to that effect to the Adjutant General's department.

Such, however, was the fact, and in consequence Sir John Murray ordered the fire on the Fuerte Riale to be diminished, and kept up only to that

degree which would prevent its re-establishment, and by which the capture would be insured when Major Thackery's exertions should enable him to push the siege with vigor.

On the night of the 8th two heavy batteries were commenced near the Oliva, to enfilade the force which it was prepared to attack, but these works were not completed till the night of the 10th. The guns having been previously brought up near those batteries, they were armed as soon as finished, and the fire from them was opened at day-break of the 11th. During the whole of that day a well directed and heavy fire was kept up, but no effect on that part of the town was perceived at sunset when the firing ceased.

Major Thackery having reported to Lieutenant General Sir John Murray that, on the evening of the 11th, his arrangements would be sufficiently advanced to open the trenches against the town, the fire on the Fuerte Riale was encreased during the day, and every order given, and preparation made, for the storm of that work during the succeeding night. But an hour before the assault was to be given, the intelligence which arrived at Head Quarters compelled Sir John Murray to adopt other

measures, and to commence the embarkation with the utmost expedition.

A correct and authentic detail of the war in Catalonia, during the long and glorious struggle for independence, is a history extremely to be desired by the military world. The Editor of this work does not, however, possess, at this time, the materials for such an undertaking; nor, were he in possession of them, would such history be applicable to that in which he is now engaged. Gratifying, in many respects, would be the feelings of the author of such a work, when he recorded the innumerable instances of individual gallantry and patriotism whicha bound in that interesting period. Truth, however, would compel him to publish to the World that all those brilliant efforts were unavailing, and that Catalonia, so worthy of a better fate, was rapidly sinking into the degrading state of a French Department—Barcelona, Figueras, Tortosa, and Tarragona, with almost all the other places of strength, had successively fallen into the hands of the enemy. His armies, even in small corps, overran the province in whatever direction his necessities or his caprice directed. The authority of the French was not indeed permanently established in the most mountainous parts of the province, or in the fertile districts of Reus and Vich; but the former were occasionally visited,

and the latter very frequently laid under contribution by their insatiable oppressors.

At the period of which we treat, the unwearied activity, the gallantry, and the intelligence, of Colonel Manzo was the only check to the full establishment of their power, and the great support to the desponding spirit of that brave but neglected people. Baron d'Eroles and Colonel Llander, from their services, likewise enjoyed a great share of popularity, but with means so inadequate, the talents of these Officers tended only to prolong the expiring struggle of their countrymen. The jealousies and disagreements of the Chiefs favored too, in no small degree, the views and successes of the enemy; and these feuds, in which, however, Colonel Manzo took no share, were perhaps the most powerful auxiliaries which the French Generals had found in the province.

The blockade of the Col de Ballaguer, and its relief a few weeks before the Anglo-Sicilian army arrived in Catalonia, furnishes an undeniable proof of the facts here stated. From the dispersion of the enemy's troops, and with the co-operation of a British naval force, a favorable opportunity had presented itself for the capture of fort St. Philippe.

Baron d'Eroles, who then commanded at Reus, proposed this measure to General Copons, then commanding in the province; but the quarter from whence this proposal came, was sufficient to insure its rejection, and the Fort was blockaded instead of being besieged.

The consequences were no other than might be expected—The French General permitted the Spanish corps to harass itself with the blockade, keeping by this means a very considerable body in check with one hundred men till he knew that the subsistence of the garrison would be nearly exhausted. When that period arrived he directed the moveable column, whose head quarters were at Barcelona, and consisting of five thousand men, to march to its relief, and his orders were executed without the slightest opposition on the part of the Spaniards.

By this small corps a convoy was escorted to Tarragona, and the magazines there replenished. Fort St. Philippe was reduced, and revictualled, and Reus was occupied by the enemy, and laid under contribution.

These important services performed, the moveable column returned to Barcelona with a loss only of a few men, which it suffered in a slight affair

with General Copons, who, on its first march from Barcelona, had assembled his army to impede its return.

This decided proof of the weakness of the Spanish Catalonian army, and its inadequacy to oppose the enemy with whom it had to contend, in conjunction with many other circumstances, convinced Lieutenant General Sir John Murray on his landing, of the necessity of concentrating the Spanish army, and of bringing it within that distance of the besieging corps, that it could in case of attack be immediately supported, and the total separation of the army prevented. With this view, it was decided that the most advanced corps towards Barcelona should be drawn back, and General Copons, who had established his head-quarters at Reus, about seven miles from Tarragona, remained there as a central point with a great proportion of his army, and ready to carry it towards Tortosa or Barcelona, as the appearance of the enemy might render it most necessary.

As early as the 4th, reports were in circulation of the approach of the enemy on both flanks; but neither these nor the rumors of the subsequent day were supported by authentic accounts. The operations of the siege therefore continued uninterrupted

till the 11th, and General Copons remained stationary at Reus till the afternoon of the 10th.

On the 9th the first authentic intelligence of the movements of Marshal Suchet reached the head-quarters of the Allied army before Tarragona. An express was received from a confidential agent in Valencia, with the accounts that the Marshal had marched from the Xucar with 9,000 men, and that he had quitted Valencia on the 7th. He reached Tortosa on the 10th, as has been learnt both by the evidence produced at the late court-martial and by Marshal Suchet's dispatches to his government.

Previous to the arrival of the column from the Xucar, the garrison of Tortosa, which on the 3rd consisted only of 500 men, had received considerable reinforcements, and amounted by all accounts to 3,500 men, of which the division of General Pannetier formed a considerable part. This division had been employed in the Northern part of the province of Valencia, and marched to Tortosa by Villa Velha. A French corps of 2,000 men were likewise reported to have arrived at Lerida; and, in consequence, Colonel Adam with the advance of the army had been sent to Valls to watch the passes of Mont-Blanc.

On the afternoon of the 10th Lieutenant General Sir John Murray went to Reus, where he found the Catalonian army under arms and preparing to march towards Vendrills, intelligence having been received by General Copons that the moveable columns of the enemy had united at Barcelona, and were approaching the positions of the Allies by forced marches. General Copons with a part of his army marched to Vendrills, and a brigade from Reus, under the command of Colonel Llander, was sent to the Col de Ballaguer. The rapidity with which this column was approaching, induced Sir John Murray to hope that it might be brought to action before the arrival of Marshal Suchet; and with this hope he went to concert the necessary arrangements with General Copons on the 11th.

The besieging army was, during the absence of the Commanding Officer, placed under the command of Lieutenant General William Clinton, who received orders, in concert with the Chief Engineer, to make all the necessary dispositions for the assault of the Fuerte Riale, and to give orders for such assistance, in other respects, as the Chief Engineer might require. General Copons had advanced on the road towards Villa Franca, further than Lieutenant General Sir John Murray had expected, and his return consequently was much retarded; but

every preliminary arrangement was made, and considerable reinforcements were to have marched on the 12th to join the Spanish army.

Sir John Murray did not reach head quarters till 9 o'clock at night, when he received the intelligence that Marshal Suchet had arrived at Tortosa, and had commenced his march to Perillo, a small village lying between the Col de Ballaguer and Tortosa, about 12 miles from the latter place.

Upon the receipt of this information, Sir John Murray gave up his intention of assaulting the Fuerte Riale, as it would have produced no beneficial effects. Many valuable lives would have been sacrificed, and the work must have been abandoned the next day. The officers at the heads of departments were sent for to head quarters, and informed that the siege was immediately to be raised. This operation was commenced without delay, and completed the following day, and during the night of the 12th. Seventeen pieces of artillery were spiked and left in the batteries, with some portion of ammunition, and other stores, but Colonel Williamson has stated in evidence, that all the valuable articles were embarked.

For the convenience of embarkation, three divisions of infantry, and one brigade of artillery,

were embarked from the beach at Tarragona. The advance from Salou bay, and the cavalry with the remaining part of the field train, were sent to the Col De Ballaguer.

Nearly about day break of the 13th, Lieutenant General Sir John Murray received information from Lieutenant Colonel Prevost, that a large body of the enemy's infantry and cavalry had entered the hills from Perillo, and were in full march for the plain of Tarragona. His presence consequently at the Col de Ballaguer became necessary, and he sailed immediately in the Volcano for that place. On his arrival, he found that the British cavalry had been engaged during the 13th, with that of the enemy, and further, that the latter was supported by a large body of infantry. It therefore was indispensable immediately to land such part of the Allied infantry as had arrived on the 13th, and which was effected during the night.

On the morning of the 14th, the enemy showed himself in considerable force on both sides of the Fort of St. Philippe, having perfect possession of the pass. Being, however, driven from a height at the Gorge towards evening of the 14th, he withdrew from the plain, and retired on the morning of the 15th to Valdilles, (a small town in the centre

of the pass,) on the appearance of a detachment of British cavalry under Captain Jacks, supported by a corps of infantry commanded by Major General Mackenzie.

Lieutenant General Sir John Murray found the enemy too numerous to attack, and therefore, during the day, reinforced the Major General's division with two Spanish battalions. On the evening of the 15th, Marshal Suchet having learnt the arrival of the army at the Col de Ballaguer, and the retrograde movement of General Maurice Mathieu, withdrew this corps from the mountains and concentrated his army at Perillo.

When Lieutenant General Sir John Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, the column of the French army of Catalonia, which had assembled at Barcelona, had reached Arbos, ten miles in front of Villa Franca. It arrived there by a night march very early on the 12th, and consisted of 8000 men and ten pieces of cannon. Arbos is distant from Tarragona about twenty-two English miles. So far it had advanced by rapid and forced marches; and it was fully expected, as it was fully in its power, that this corps would have been in front of Tarragona at day-break on the 13th.

Contrary, however, to all possible calculation, about midnight of the 12th, General Maurice Mathieu suddenly broke up, and retired with a degree of precipitation, equal to that with which he had advanced. The General had been apprised of the appearance of the Mediterranean fleet, under Sir Edward Pellew, in the Bay of Rosas, and ignorant of its views and strength, he naturally was alarmed for his communications with France. Lieutenant General Sir John Murray had invited Sir Edward Pellew to make this diversion, calculating upon the effect produced, although too late to derive from it the beneficial consequences he expected.

This retreat of the column, under the command of General Maurice Mathieu, was not known to Lieutenant General Sir John Murray till the evening of the 14th; and in consequence of it, finding himself opposed to Marshal Suchet alone, he disembarked the remainder of the infantry on the 15th; but the retreat of Marshal Suchet to the Ebro, and the return of General De Caen's column to Tarragona, having deprived him of all hope of engaging the Marshal singly, orders were issued for the final evacuation of the province on the 17th; and Lord William Bentinck arriving, carried into

effect the arrangements which had been previously made; namely, the embarkation of the Anglo-Sicilian army, and the destruction of the Fort St. Philippe, which was blown up.

The embarkation was commenced about three in the morning of the 18th, and completed about midnight. It was effected, in this short space of time, by the accidental arrival of Sir Edward Pellew with fourteen sail of the line, and who gave every assistance which naval means so powerful could furnish.

General Copons, during these transactions, had re-occupied all his first positions, and was himself at Reus, but retired again to the mountains on the return of the French army from the Llobregat, informing Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, by letter, on the 16th, that in those plains he could absolutely do nothing against an enemy so superior in numbers, so superior in cavalry, and with ten pieces of artillery, an arm in which he was totally deficient.

It will be necessary now to revert to the movements of the 2d and 3d Spanish armies, under General Elio and the Duke del Pacque.

The Duke del Pacque's corps, 12,000 strong, in successive divisions, occupied the position of Castalla on the 27th to the 30th of May. General Elio's corps, amounting to from 8 to 10,000 men, was not able to move, although Marshal Suchet broke up on the 2d, till the 11th of June. On the latter day, he advanced in two columns by Mogente and Alcoy, and on the 12th occupied St. Philippe; General Harispe, who had remained on the Xucar with from 6 to 7000 men, retiring across that river. About the 14th or 15th the Fort of Requena was taken by the Spaniards, and which gave them the command of the pass and road of the Cabillos, turning the French position on the Xucar.

On the 18th General Harispe attacked the advanced posts of the Spaniards along the line, drove them in and took about 500 prisoners, owing to the Spanish cavalry, in their retreat, having thrown their own infantry into confusion.

No further advance from the want of means was made by the Spaniards; and the Duke del Pacque retired to Castalla on the 24th, having heard of Marshal Suchet's return to Valencia.

It must have been observed by the reader that

the Editor has, to the utmost of his power, cautiously avoided giving his opinion on the important subject that occasioned the late court-martial at Winchester, on which the attention of the whole army has been directed, and which will always form a subject of interest to the military world. The conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Sir John Murray, has by his Sovereign been submitted to a severe scrutiny; and, after an examination which lasted fifteen days, the Lieutenant General has been acquitted of every charge of misconduct; and has, in one instance only, been found guilty of a mere error in judgment, so trivial indeed that the Court does not deem it worthy of censure, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent does not even admit of the necessity of admonition. The grounds therefore on which this officer justified his conduct all must admit as substantiated, and the reasoning he drew from his positions as conclusive.

As the military reader may expect, the Editor will here briefly advert to those points, not with the view of entering into any discussion on the subject, but as throwing a clearer light upon this interesting period of the campaign, as taken by the Commanding General, than he could do in any other manner that occurs to him.

Lieutenant General Sir John Murray has been accused of continuing the siege too long, when he believed that no beneficial result, as to the capture of Tarragona, could be derived from it. That Tarragona could be captured unless by some fortunate circumstance in war, or some derangement in the movements of the enemy's columns acting from such different points, the Lieutenant General never appears to have expected. But he urges in his defence, that the capture of Tarragona was a very secondary object, and that to render complete the diversion as prescribed in the instructions from the Duke of Wellington, by which the greater part of the kingdom of Valencia was expected to fall into the hands of the Duke del Pacque, (vide 5th section, p. 357) it was indispensably necessary that he should persevere, with every appearance of vigor and display of his means.

The question, then, does not at all appear to hinge upon the probability or improbability of taking Tarragona. As the Lieutenant General in his defence has stated, the moment when the guns in all prudence should have been withdrawn, had the capture of the fortress been the only object in view, was very easily determined; and had he been sent to Catalonia merely to land guns and to re-embark them, he no doubt must have been found guilty; but Sir John Murray

put a much more extended and military construction on his orders; and the sentence of the court-martial, and the definitive opinion of the Prince Regent, bear him out in his interpretation.

The expedition to Tarragona, the Lieutenant General has contended, was a part only of a great plan: that the success of every part of this plan could never reasonably be expected; and that with the French General the choice remained, and must infallibly have remained, to defeat whatever part of it he chose. By remaining, for example, on the Xucar, Marshal Suchet would have prevented the advance of the second and third Spanish armies, and Tarragona must have fallen. On the other hand, if the Marshal decided, as he actually did decide, to relieve Tarragona, he would be obliged to abandon his long-prepared and formidable positions of Mogente and St. Philippe, and had the Spanish armies been in a state to profit of his absence, the whole province of Valencia, with that capital itself, must have fallen under the Spanish authority.

Upon these and similar grounds, the Lieutenant General has justified his conduct on the second charge, which, as it throws no further light on the subject, it is simply necessary to state, was for disobedience of the express written orders of His Excellency the

Commander-in-Chief. No such order was produced in court, or did exist, and the Commanding General demonstrated not only in carrying on the siege so long, but in subsequent operations at the Col de Ballaguer, that he was acting in strict conformity to the spirit of his instructions, and in furtherance of the general views of the distinguished officer whose plans he was entrusted to execute. In these positions Sir John Murray was successful, and in consequence acquitted of the second charge.

As the third charge is more directly applicable to the conduct of Sir John Murray than generally to the history of the campaign or the views of the Duke of Wellington who planned it, it will be very briefly noticed. The Lieutenant General is in this charge accused of haste and precipitation in the mode in which the siege was raised. He denies the precipitation, and admits only the haste, in as far as it was the inevitable consequence of the line of conduct he had prescribed to himself; namely, that of persevering in the siege to the latest possible period consistent with the safety of the army, and its fitness for future operations in the field. The sacrifice of a few pieces of his battering train, he contends, was nearly inevitable; but considering that armies are not destined simply for the preservation of their cannon, and that cannon are for the use and purposes

of the campaign; he attached no importance to their loss. This doctrine, adopted universally in the continental armies, and to which France is indebted for much of her success, may not be quite understood in the British army, which attaches too much consequence to the capture or the loss of a piece of artillery. It frequently has occurred that a battery advantageously placed, and which might have decided the fate of the day if hazarded, has been precipitately withdrawn, rather than risk the capture of the guns, when even that capture, if certain, would have been amply repaid by the loss both of time and of men which the enemy would have experienced.

Many instances, however, have occurred in the late campaigns where this prejudice has been abandoned. The case of the siege of St. Sebastian, which has been quoted, is rather a proof of the expediency of hazarding the loss of artillery, than of that doctrine, in illustration of which it has been adduced: for, if the Editor is correctly informed, above twenty pieces of artillery were left in the batteries dependent upon the fate of a battle fought at a considerable distance, and that battle lost, the guns so left must have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

This digression has led the Editor from the sub-

ject of the present enquiry, which is rather to ascertain from the evidence upon the trial, the particular positions of the armies, than to investigate details or examine any military questions.

From this evidence then it appears that two columns of the French army were bearing upon that of the Allies and rapidly advancing for the relief of Tarragona. The one approaching from Barcelona, under the immediate command of General Maurice Mathieu, although General De Caen commanded in Catalonia, amounted to eight thousand men with ten pieces of cannon. On the 11th it reached Villa Franca, distant only thirty miles from Tarragona, and after a short halt proceeded about ten miles further, to Arbos, from whence to Tarragona, there are, as has been stated, several carriageable roads. The other column, which was commanded by Marshal Suchet, amounted to twelve thousand five hundred men, with a considerable body of cavalry, and sixteen pieces of artillery. Early on the 10th the Marshal arrived at Tortosa, and on that day a considerable part of his army occupied Perillo. Early in the morning of the 11th the Marshal arrived at the latter place with the remainder of his army, and thus placed himself within two marches of the besieging army.

It is a matter of simple calculation to ascertain the time when these columns of the enemy could unite, or could separately put themselves in contact with the army of the Allies, and there can be no doubt either from that calculation, or from the evidence adduced, that at day break of the 18th a junction might have been effected. But the junction, as Lieutenant General Sir John Murray contends, was not necessary to prevent all possibility of embarking, and to oblige him to an action with such superior force. The arrival of either of these columns would have been more than sufficient to detain him till the other should come up, and such, it is now well known, was not only the belief of the French Generals, but positively the object for which they were then making every possible effort. The officers commanding the advance of both corps had orders to bring the Allies under fire with half a battalion, should no greater force be enabled to arrive, for they well knew, that if one shot was fired the fate of the Allied Army was decided.

To avoid this contact then became the Commanding General's duty under any circumstances, but he considered himself more strongly called upon to avoid all unequal contests by the paragraph of the Duke of Wellington's Instructions, where his Grace so distinctly tells the Generals under his or-

ders, (vide 13th Section, page 359) that he will pardon any thing but dispersion or defeat, and that the success of all the operations of the Campaign depend upon this point, that none of the armies should be beaten or dispersed.

Having brought to a conclusion the narrative of the events that have excited the greatest interest, the Editor will now state the subsequent movements of the Anglo-Sicilian Army.

On the 17th of June, as observed, Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck joined at the Col de Ballaguer, and took the command of the British army; he thence conducted it back to Alicante, and where his Lordship himself arrived on the 23rd.

When the accounts of the battle of Vittoria reached the Eastern coast of Spain, Lord William Bentinck was at Alicante, the Duke del Pacque had retired to Castalla, and Marshal Suchet was at St. Philippe. The latter retired on the night he heard of that event, and did not halt until he arrived at Tortosa; from whence he marched in the direction of Sarragosa, but finding that General Clausel, who after the battle of Vittoria had retired to Sarragosa, had now marched into France, and that a division of Lord Wellington's army occupied that

place he returned to Tortosa, passed the Col de Ballaguer under the fire of the Invincible and some gun-boats, from which he experienced a loss of about fifty men, and halted at Tarragona, from whence he fell back to Villa Franca and the Llobregat.

It is necessary here to observe, that a division of the army of Arragon under General Paris had quitted Marshal Suchet to join the forces under King Joseph. The Marshal in his retreat had also left at Murviedro, a garrison rather exceeding 1600 men; at Peniscola 800; at Tortosa a force consisting of seven battalions, and a considerable number of sick, together estimated at seven thousand men.

The disposable force therefore under Marshal Suchet, to which Lord William Bentinck was opposed, did not at this period exceed 28,000 men.

It may be likewise proper in this place briefly to state the different detachments which were made from Marshal Suchet's army to the army of the North, previous to the breaking up of the Anglo-Sicilian army, and to prevent which, as stated in the first part of this narrative, was an avowed object of the latter force.

1st. A corps under General Harispe, and which was engaged at the battle of Toulouse; 2nd. Four Italian battalions; 3rd. Four battalions towards the close of the campaign were sent to Lyons, were present at the last action fought there, and afterwards marched towards Bourdeaux.

The army of Marshal Suchet was also subsequently diminished, by his disbandment of two German regiments, and which were sent prisoners to France; and by nearly 3,500 men being taken by a stratagem, conducted by the Baron D'Eroles at Mequinenza, Lerida, and Moncon.

Lord William Bentinck, on the retreat of Marshal Suchet from St. Philippe, put the whole Allied army in motion, and, after halting a few days at Valencia, passed the Ebro by a bridge of boats at Amposta, and on the 1st of August arrived at Tarragona. On his march, his Lordship left General Roche with a part of his division to blockade Murviedro; a small Spanish corps was left for the same purpose at Peniscola; and General the Marquess of Villa Campa's division of the 2d Spanish army had the like task assigned it before Tortosa.

About the 5th or 6th he was joined by the 3rd Spanish army under the Duke del Pacque, and by

500 men of the 44th foot; and on the 11th by a Spanish division under General Sarsfield: his Lordship's force now amounted to 34,347 men actually with him, independent of the army of General Copons, and that of the Marquess Villa Campa. It was composed as follows:

Allied Army on the 13th of August, 1813.	
Present, and fit for duty, ...	18,764
His Excellency the Duke del Pacque's army, do. do.	10,968
General Sarsfield's do.	4,615
Total	34,347

On the 13th Lord William received reports, which left no doubt of Marshal Suchet's intention to act on the offensive: his Lordship consequently suspended the operations he had designed for the siege of Tarragona.

The French Marshal advanced with the great body of his army by the Col de St. Christina, and a small column of about two thousand men proceeded by Vendreils and Torredembara.

Lord William having directed Colonel Lord Fred-

erick Bentinck to march on the 15th with a brigade of Cavalry consisting of the 20th Light Dragoons, and the Brunswick Hussars, towards Cambrils to reconnoitre the enemy, that officer was engaged in a sharp affair, and in which the Brunswick Hussars were very much distinguished.

Lord William, not satisfied with his position, as he had not been joined by all the troops which he expected, on the night of the 15th retired, leaving Tarragona open, and fell back upon Cambrils without loss; and on the following day to the Col de Ballaguer, about 22 miles from Tarragona. On the 18th Marshal Suchet having destroyed an immense number of cannon, and blown up the works at Tarragona, passed his army across the Llobregat, and fixed his head quarters at Barcelona.

On the 21st of August Lord William Bentinck occupied Tarragona, and pushed his advance to Villa Franca: a few days afterwards his Lordship moved his army to the latter place, and posted his advance at Ordal, distant only seven miles from the enemy's army on the Llobregat.

At midnight of the 12th of September Marshal Suchet attacked the advance, amounting to about four thousand men, under Colonel Adam and

General Sarsfield, and after a severe action the advance was totally defeated, and lost its cannon.

The object of the Marshal was to turn the British army if it advanced to support Colonel Adam, and in which he would have succeeded if the right column under General De Caen had not lost itself in the night.

After this affair Lord William judged it expedient to retire again to the neighbourhood of Tarragona.

About the 25th of August the 3rd Spanish army marched to join the Duke of Wellington, and was engaged in a brilliant affair at the Bridge of Amposta, with the garrison of Tortosa, where the enemy experienced a loss of 700 men.

Nothing further of importance was performed in this part of Spain. On the 23rd of September circumstances rendering it expedient that Lord William Bentinck should return to Sicily, he quitted this army, and the command of it devolved on Lieutenant General William Clinton. In co-operation with the Spanish army it continued the blockade of the fortresses on the Ebro, and in Valencia. In February 1814 the city of Barcelona and the

works in its vicinity were blockaded, Marshal Suchet retiring in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's advance.

At the end of March the Spanish army under General Copons received, on the banks of the Fluvio, the King of Spain, Ferdinand the Seventh, on his return to his dominions. His Majesty afterwards passing by Barcelona was received by Lieutenant General W. Clinton and the Anglo-Sicilian army.

Shortly after the measure of breaking up the latter army, which had been some time in agitation, was carried into effect, upon which occasion its services were particularly noticed by Lord Wellington in his last dispatch from Toulouse.

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THE Editor has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communications respecting, and additions to, the Services of the following Officers, which he regrets were not received in time for insertion in this edition;—they will, however, be attended to hereafter, and he particularly requests that early information on the subject of Officers' services introduced into this work may be forwarded to at him, Mr. Egerton's Military Library, Whitehall.

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